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LEPIDOPTERIST'S  
CALENDAR.

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The Lepidopterist's calendar: giving the



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First Edition

THE  
LEPIDOPTERIST'S  
CALENDAR:

GIVING THE TIME OF APPEARANCE OF THE  
BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA,  
AS FAR AS THEY ARE KNOWN,  
IN THE  
IMAGO, LARVA, AND PUPA STATES;  
WITH A CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT OF THE  
LARVÆ-FOOD.

BY  
JOSEPH MERRIN, 1820 - 1904.

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LONDON:  
E. NEWMAN, 9, DEVONSHIRE STREET, BISHOPSGATE.  
1860.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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To know how to do a thing is a great step towards its accomplishment; but to know exactly *when* to do it, is often the one thing needful to insure success. This applies with great force to the pursuit of Natural History, and particularly to Lepidoptera. The regularity with which, at certain definite dates, most species of Butterflies and Moths ordinarily appear, is something almost marvellous; and many species are not obtained in fine condition through inattention to the time of their advent, while some may be missed altogether. The annual loss to Science in specimens and knowledge from Collectors not looking after Larvæ at the only times when they are to be found cannot be estimated, but it must be very great.

The want of a work giving in a concise form the necessary information where, and how to find Lepidopterous Insects each month, has long been felt, and particularly so of late years, when the attractions of the study of the Lepidoptera have become so largely recognized. But although there were many far more able Entomologists than the Author, who might have prepared such a work, nothing was done; and he has, therefore, made the attempt. In this, he has received the invaluable assistance of several of our ablest Entomologists, including Mr. F. Bond, Mr. P. H. Vaughan, Mr. J. W. Douglas, Rev. Joseph Greene, Rev. H. Harpur Crewe, Mr. Reading, Mr. Tearle, and others, to whom he desires to express his grateful thanks.

Although every care has been taken in giving the dates of appearance, it is evident that some little allowance must be made for the difference of locality, and for our variable climate, and other causes, which militate against an unerring accuracy being always attainable. The reader is, however, requested to remember, should he see anything stated which is new to him, or hardly in accordance with his own opinions, that it has not been lightly adopted, but that it rests on the authority of experience of a much longer period than the Author's, and over a far more extended area.

Time and place being the main things to be indicated in a Calendar, the order of the various families of Insects is of course much broken into ; and many species in different stages are brought into contiguity, whose simultaneous appearance may have been before unsuspected. Most readers of the Calendar will be perfectly familiar with the leading characters of all the chief families ; and it is therefore unnecessary to refer to them.

The necessity of botanical knowledge for the successful pursuit of Entomology has always been undisputed. Without it, the food-plants cannot be ascertained ; and unless a large portion of the Collector's operations is devoted to rearing species through all their stages, neither his collection nor his knowledge can make that satisfactory progress which they will make if this more occult part of Lepidopterology is steadily pursued. The large number of "unknown Larvæ" may doubtless be greatly reduced by a more universal pursuit of this branch of the study. The time and food of several appear in the Calendar, which have not before been published except in an isolated form. "Low plants" will probably be found to yield the largest percentage of these mysterious strangers ; and all through the year they should receive the special attention of the energetic student.



With respect to the plan of the work, it may be observed that the nomenclature adopted is that of Stainton. In giving the times of appearance of the Larvæ it has not been thought desirable to increase the bulk of the work by specifying the dates which would include the whole period of Larvæ-life; the time chosen has, therefore, been when the Caterpillar is nearly full-fed, except when it is hatched in the autumn and feeds up in the spring, when the two dates are given. The food of the Larvæ has generally been ranged under a heading when more than one species feed upon it. This grouping of the food will much facilitate the capture of the Larvæ, by indicating at a glance the various species which feed upon a particular plant at a particular time; while identification is much facilitated. The time given for the Imagos includes the earliest at which they appear, in ordinary seasons, so that the Collector may be able to secure them in the best condition.

In some months, the number of Insects might have been much increased if forward seasons were taken as the guide; but it was thought better to take the average of ordinary years. If a season is unusually backward or forward, a slight allowance is easily made. Space for memoranda, for this and other purposes, has been provided in the alternate blank pages, which arrangement has been thought preferable to the ordinary system of inter-leaving.

It is hoped the brief notes under most of the months, will be found to contain some useful hints; and that the Calendar, altogether, will prove a useful TIME-GUIDE to the Lepidopterist throughout the year.

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## EXPLANATION OF CONTRACTIONS.

b.	...	...	...	...	...	At the beginning	} of a month.
m.	...	...	...	...	...	In the middle	
e.	...	...	...	...	...	At the end	
h.	...	...	...	...	...	Hybernated	
s.	...	...	...	...	...	Sometimes	
r.	...	...	...	...	...	At the roots of a plant	
fl.	...	...	...	...	...	On, or in the flowers	
he.	...	...	...	...	...	On heaths or moors	
ma.	...	...	...	...	...	In marshes or fens	
♂	...	...	...	...	...	Male	
♀	...	...	...	...	...	Female	
2	...	...	...	...	...	The second appearance in the year as Imago, or full-fed Larvæ.	

Wherever "2" is appended to a species of *Lithocolletis*, it is intended to apply equally to all of the same genus which immediately follow.

## CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

P. 36, l. 4 from the bottom of the first paragraph for "when the Larvæ hatch in the autumn," read "after the Larvæ have hatched in the autumn."

Add to April and May Larvæ, *M. Furuncula* and *M. Literosa*, on *Alopecurus agrestis* (slender fox-tail grass.)

Dele *M. Euphorbiata* from the Imagos of May.

Add to May Larvæ, *L. Francillana*...In stems of hemlock.

Add *Clostera Anachoreta* to the summer Larvæ feeding on poplar, sallow, &c., and to the Imagos of August. This species formerly figured in the British lists, but was struck out, as it did not appear for several years ; it must now be restored, as Dr. Knaggs last summer took eleven Larvæ, out of which he bred ten perfect insects. Its habits are the same as those of *C. Curtula* and *Reclusa*.

Add to June Imagos, *H. Wavaria*, c ; and to July, *E. Trilinearia*, and *H. Proboscidalis*, s, 2.

# The Lepidopterist's Calendar.



## IMAGOS.]

## JANUARY.

P. Pilosaria

H. Rupicapraría

E. Fenestrella, to Dec.

## LARVÆ.]

O. Filigrammaria,  
to May .....On bilberry  
E. Elutella .....Hazel nuts, figs,  
chocolate, &c.  
„ Ficella .....Figs  
M. Ceratonia .....Chestnuts, &c.  
O. Antiquana .....In roots of  
Stachys arvensis  
A. Æncana .....In do. of ragwort  
T. Rusticella.....Cloth, &c.

A. Gentianana, to  
Mar. ....In teasles  
O. Pseudo-spretella,  
to Mar. ....On dried peas, &c.  
E. Fenestrella, to } On waste sub-  
Dec. ....} stances in houses  
B. Grandipennis, to  
Mar. ....Furze  
N. Aurella, to Dec. ...Bramble

Several more Larvæ might have been given under this month, but as they are at this time mere "juveniles," and would require repetition each month until they are full-fed, they have been omitted until they approach that mature condition. The reader, if he desires occupation at this time, may therefore turn to the succeeding two or three months, and search the plants, &c., there indicated for Larvæ. Or he may continue his winter operations of Pupæ hunting by tree-digging, moss-searching, &c.

## IMAGOS.]

## FEBRUARY.

E. Lanestris	P. Pilosaria	H. Rupicaprarria	T. Pellionella, to
T. Stabilis	N. Hispidaria	„ Leucophearria	Nov.
„ Instabilis	H. Progemmaria	C. Fagella	

Sometimes if tree-trunks or hollow trees are carefully examined in the milder days of this month, *A. Escularia*, *H. Rupicaprarria*, and *H. Leucophearria* may be found. Among the hibernating insects met with this month are *G. Rhamni*, *V. lo*, *S. Satellitia*. Some few of those which ordinarily do not assume the imago state until March, appear this month, occasionally, if the winter is mild.

Most *Lepidoptera*, except the many hibernated species, out thus early, have apterous females. *Pilosaria* ♂ come freely to light; ♀ occur on trunks of elm and other trees. *N. Hispidaria* is local, and seems confined to oak trunks.

*H. Progemmaria* and *Rupicaprarria* occur freely on hedges. The ♀ may generally be detected sitting on the twigs by the ♂ fluttering round. Box carefully, or they will fall to the ground, and be lost. The ♀ of *H. Rupicaprarria* may, however, be often obtained by beating hawthorn hedges, with the aid of a lantern, at night, into an open umbrella. *H. Leucophearria* ♂ often flies by day; the ♀ hides in oak trunks, and is a puzzle to see.

## LARVÆ.]

B. Perla.....	On lichens on walls	E. Elutella .....	Hazel nuts, figs,
„ Glandifera .....	Ditto		chocolate, &c.
A. Basilina .....	Various low plants	C. Falsellus, to May	In moss
L. Turca .....	Grasses in woods	O. Antiquana .....	In roots of <i>Stachys</i>
L. Straminea .....	Grasses		<i>arvensis</i>
A. Lucerneæ .....	Dandelion, & other	O. Birdella, to May	In grass stems
	low plants	T. Rusticella.....	Cloth, &c.
P. Empyrea .....	Pilewort, &c.	H. Bracteella, to Ap.	Decayed wood
S. Anomala .....	Grasses	A. Gœdartella, do.	In the bark of birch,
C. Munitaria .....	Groundsel		alder, &c.
M. Cribrum .....	In dead thistle stems	C. Farinatella .....	Scotch fir

All the Larvæ feeding on grasses, low plants, &c., are best found in the evening, with the aid of a lantern. The edges of ridings in woods, hedge-banks, &c., should be so examined on mild evenings.

In addition to the Larvæ enumerated, the following have begun to feed:—*L. Megæra*, on grasses; *T. Pronuba* and *Orbona*, on chickweed; *X. Hepatica*, on grass, chickweed; *C. Bilineata*, chickweed, dock. *C. Cubicularis* may be found in corn ricks. The Larva of *C. Suffumata*, which is full-fed in the autumn, turns to a Pupa in this month and the next, without feeding.

FEBRUARY.

## IMAGOS.]

## MARCH.

E. Lanestris	„ Gracilis	N. Hispidaria	H. Pauperana
C. Flavicornis	„ Miniosa	B. Hirtaria	A. Pygmaeana, c
„ Ridens	„ Munda	A. Prodrumaria	H. Fimbriana, c
T. Piniperda	„ Cruda	T. Laricaria	T. Hyemana
T. Gothica	„ Oleagina	H. Leucophaea	C. Fagella, c
„ Leucographa	X. Lithorhiza, c	„ Progenumaria	S. Avellanella, c
„ Rubricosa	B. Parthenias	A. Escularia	T. Biselliella, to Oc.
„ Instabilis	„ Notha	L. Multistrigaria	B. Incongruella
„ Opima	S. Illunaria	A. Badiata	E. Consortella
„ Populeti	P. Pilosaria	P. Crenana	N. Aurella, to Ang.
„ Stabilis			

If the season be mild, great numbers of hibernated insects may now be found. D. Rubiginia is perhaps the best, and has several times been taken at sallows in Devonshire, &c.; and X. Petrificata formerly not rare at Bristol. C. Flavicornis rests on twigs of birch, rarely on trunks, and resembles withered leaves. Crenana and Incongruella frequent moors, chiefly in the North.

The mild nights of this month, in forward seasons, often induce a considerable number of species to visit the willow blossoms, which should be carefully searched with a lantern, or shaken over an umbrella, when the Moths may be easily boxed. Sometimes the net may be used to advantage when an individual on the wing hesitates where he shall settle down to supper. "Good things" are sometimes taken at the sallows, such as T. Leucographa, D. Rubiginia, &c., though there is always a large proportion of common insects. All the Tenebrionidae have a partiality for these pretty blossoms, or rather for the honey they contain, as well as many other members of that honey-loving family, the Noctuae.

Some few of the Geometrina and other families may also be expected at this early feast of Flora. The yellow male blossoms of the willow are more attractive than the white silky female blossoms, apparently from their honey being more accessible. In the day-time many Moths may be taken, if well looked for—E. Lanestris, on trunks of trees, near the ground; T. Piniperda, on pines; C. Fagella and N. Aurella, on trees and palings; S. Pauperana and S. Avellanella among their food-trees, when larvae, viz., the wild rose and birch.

D. Templi is fond of hiding among stones; X. Rhizolitia of resting on trunks of fir trees. B. Parthenias must be sought on sunny mornings in birch woods, and requires a quick hand to capture. The rare B. Notha frequents aspens. T. Hyemana and H. Fimbriana are at rest on oak branches; the latter requires a net put under the branches, as it darts to the ground when disturbed.

The following species, with several others which have hibernated, may be met with from February to May, and sometimes to June:—G. Rhaani, C. Cardui, V. Io, „ Antiopa, „ Polychloros, „ Urticae, „ Atalanta, G. C-Album, A. Puta, C. Vaccinii, S. Satellitia, D. Rubiginia, H. Croceago, C. Vetusta, „ Exoleta, D. Templi, X. Rhizolitia, X. Semibrunnea, „ Petrificata, G. Libatrix, L. Cervinata, C. Miata, C. Psittica, S. Dubitata, C. Gemmaria, H. Rostralis, E. Angustea, C. Mixtana, G. Stigmatella, Z. Hepariella, „ Insignipennella, T. Caudella, C. Sulphurellum, P. Pterodactylus, D. Litorella, „ Pallorella, „ Umbellana, „ Arenella, „ Abstermeriana, „ Ocellana, „ Applana, „ Propinquella, „ Albipunctella, „ Chærophylli.

## LARVÆ.]

ON BIRCH.			MOSS.
H. Barbalis	C. Farinatella	L. Testacea	E. Frequentella
A. Broeckela	„ Gysselinella, in a white web	A. Unanimis	C. Falsellus
	O. Piniariella	M. Strigilis	
CHICKWEED.	GRASSES.	HEATH.	PLANTAIN.
L. Lithargyria	L. Turca	M. Belgiarina	L. Lithargyria
C. Alsines	„ Lithargyria	E. Plumbaria	C. Alsines
FIR.	„ Pudorina	LICHENS.	REED.
T. Variata [shoots]	„ Straminea	B. Perla	S. Ulvæ
R. Turionella, in the	„ Pallens	„ Glandifera	C. Phragmitellus



MARCH.

## LARVÆ.]

## MARCH.

L. Impura.....Sedge	S. Inconspicuellæ ...Palings and trunks
M. Furva .....Aira canescens	of trees
C. Alsines.....Dock, &c.	G. Luculella .....In decayed wood
C. Munitaria, h ...Groundsel	CE. Minutella .....Seeds
E. Plumbaria .....Clover, &c.	A. Glaucinella .....In bark of oak, &c.
A. Pinguinalis .....Greasy horse cloths,	L. Propinquella ...Willow herb
&c.	„ Atra, black var. Buds of apple
P. Stratiotata .....Stratiotes, Calli-	T. Marginea, h.....Bramble
triche, &c.	E. Obscurella .....Holcus mollis
H. Barbalis, h .....Oak	P. Trigonodactylus In coltsfoot flower
M. Cribrum .....In dead thistle stems	stems
T. Forsterana .....Ivy, honeysuckle, &c.	

<b>VARIOUS PLANTS.</b> A. Australis	„ Interjecta	P. Empyrea, h
N. Xanthographa R. Tenebrosa, h	„ Subsequa	A. Advena, h
X. Hepatica, h A. Lucerneæ	„ Orbona, h	C. Bilineata
X. Rurea T. Fimbria, h	„ Ianthina	

In visiting the salallows a sharp look-out should be kept for Larvæ, who, like the Moths, are enjoying their supper, many species only venturing out to feed at night. A little tree and bush-beating into an umbrella may also be tried with advantage. During this month and the next E. Plumbaria may be found feeding among heath and clover. It will thrive on furze flowers. C. Culmellus and C. Tristellus should be sought for under damp moss; S. Olivalis seeks concealment in a white web on the under-side of ground ivy.

The Larvæ of most of the Leucanidæ may frequently be found by pulling up conspicuous tufts of C. Lanceolata or L. Pilosa, &c., and gently beating them. The breeding of the Bryophilæ may be dispensed with, as the Imago may be found at the right time (July and August,) on the spot where the Larvæ were seen.

A. Unaninis does not feed in the spring. It is full-fed at the end of the autumn, and conceals itself under loose bark on willows and poplars, or amongst the soil at their roots. Towards the end of March it comes out and wanders about for a few days, when it spins a slight cocoon, either under bark or at the foot of the tree, and assumes the Pupa state.

## PUPÆ.]

The dead leaves of birch and oak will sometimes yield I. Pectinea, I. Muscalella, and I. Ochmanniella; and moss on rotten trees, L. Rubricollis. At the base of oak trees, under moss, T. Munda and H. Prasinana may be found.

MARCH.

## IMAGOS.]

## APRIL.

P. Brassicæ, e	„ Stabilis	„ Irriguata	C. Fagella
„ Rapæ	„ Gracilis	„ Dodoneata	S. Avellanella, b
A. Cardamines, e	„ Miniosa	„ Abbreviata	„ Steinkellneriana
L. Ægeria, m	„ Munda	„ Coronata	S. Inconspicuellæ, b
P. Argiolus	„ Cruda	„ Vulgata	S. Douglasii
T. Rubi, e	V. Oleagina	E. Pumilata	I. Pectinea, e
D. Unguicula, e	X. Lithorhiza	L. Lobulata	A. Cuprella, e
C. Bicuspis	C. Exoleta	„ Polycommata	M. Purpurella
D. Coryli, e	C. Verbasci, e	M. Fluctuata	„ Salopiella
D. Mendica, e	B. Parthenias	A. Badiata	„ Semipurpurella
L. Carmelita, m	„ Notha	„ Derivata	„ Unimacullella
P. Nubeculosa	R. Cratægata, e	P. Polygrammata	„ Sparmanella
P. Trepida, e	S. Illunaria	S. Dubitata	S. Apicella, e
G. Illicifolia, e	N. Zonaria	C. Suffumata	„ Pyrella [e
E. Versicolora	O. Bidentata	P. Tetraquetrana	H. Vigintipunctatus
C. Ridens	B. Hirtaria, e	„ Immundana	G. Velocella, e
A. Auricoma, e	A. Prodomaria, b	„ Crenana	„ Ericetella, e [to Aug
N. Plecta, e	H. Abruptaria, e	H. Pauperana	D. Sulphurella, he
X. Conspicillaris, e	T. Crepuscularia	A. Comptana	B. Incongruella
T. Piniperda	„ Laricaria	S. Vacciniana	O. Piniariella
T. Gothica	A. Pictaria	E. Argyrana	C. Cuculipennellum
„ Leucographa	N. Pulveraria, e	A. Splendidulana	O. Anglicella, e
„ Rubricosa	F. Carbonaria	„ Pygmæana, b	E. Rufocinerea
„ Instabilis	A. Æscularia	H. Fimbriana	L. Bremiella
„ Opima	L. Multistrigaria	T. Hyemana	
„ Populeti	E. Helveticaria	B. Salicella	

In this month the first fresh Butterflies mingle with the hybernated species, but none of any rarity.

The remarks on sawfly-searching under last month also apply to this. That rarity, M. Carmelita, should now be sought for on the trunks of birch trees and palings near, and B. Prodomaria and C. Fagella on oaks, the former generally near the ground, not far from its Pupa case under the tree, from which it has not long emerged. By beating oaks we may find H. Fimbriana and D. Salicella. S. Inconspicuellæ may sometimes be seen at rest on palings. I. Pectinea occurs among birch, and O. Piniariella, among fir trees. M. Purpurella, and others of that genus, may be obtained by sweeping the twigs of birch.

In Perthshire the fine A. Nubeculosa is found in birch woods. The handsome E. Versicolora is more widely dispersed, and the ♂ are easily taken flying on fine mornings by the aid of a bred ♀ in a box, though without such assistance you may watch their mad gambols for hours and fail to net a specimen.

Illicifolia occurs at rest on moors. N. Trepida may sometimes be seen on trunks of oak at the end of the month in a warm spring. The Taniocampe visit laburnum trees. The Eupithecia fly just before dusk. The species of Micropteryx fly on sunny afternoons, and at other times may be shaken from oaks, &c. A. Cuprella flies in sunny weather over willows. The long-winged T. Caudella flies over spindle-bushes after dark, and together with the hybernated Depressaria seem much commoner now than before hybernation. H. Vigintipunctatus occurs only among Sedum telephium. Most of last month's insects are still out.

APRIL.

## LARVÆ.]

## APRIL.

## ON ALDER.

- T. Sphegiforme, in D. Humuli, r  
the stems C. Alsines  
„ Culiciforme, do. M. Typica  
E. Apiciaria, and „ Maura  
willow C. Bilineata

## BIRCH.

- T. Scoliaforme, in E. Fasciaria  
the stems T. Variata  
„ Culiciforme, do. „ Firmaria  
C. Bilunana, in the A. Strobilella, cones  
catkins R. Turionella, shoots  
A. Brockeella E. Fulvipunctana, shoots

## BRAMBLE.

- N. Udmanniana  
B. Repandata

## CHICKWEED, &amp;c.

- C. Alsines  
„ Cubicularis  
C. Bilineata

## CLOVER, &amp;c.

- P. Alexis  
E. Plumbaria  
G. Anthyllidella

## CURRANT.

- T. Tipuliforme, in the stems  
C. Dotata  
I. Capitella, twigs

## DANDELION.

- H. Hectus  
A. Bisetata

## DOCK, &amp;c.

- D. Humuli, r  
C. Alsines  
M. Typica  
„ Maura  
C. Bilineata

## FIR.

- E. Fasciaria  
T. Variata  
„ Firmaria  
A. Strobilella, cones  
R. Turionella, shoots  
E. Fulvipunctana, shoots

## GRASSES.

- L. Megæra  
L. Conigera  
„ Pudorina  
„ Impura  
„ Lithargyria  
„ Comma  
„ Straminea  
„ Pallens  
H. Popularis, r  
P. Leucophæa  
C. Cytherca  
A. Gemina  
„ Oculea

- M. Strigilis  
A. Valligera, r  
N. Xanthographa  
A. Lunosa  
C. Bilineata  
G. Obscurata  
C. Lixella [dows  
F. Radiella, in mea-

## HEATH, &amp;c.

- A. Myrtilli  
E. Plumbaria  
C. Juncicolella

## HONEYSUCKLE, &amp;c.

- P. Iota  
T. Forsterana  
L. Trifasciella

## LICHENS.

- B. Perla  
„ Glandifera  
C. Lichenaria, h  
A. Flexula  
X. Melanella

## MOSS.

- E. Ambigualis  
E. Frequentella  
C. Falsellus  
„ Hortuellus  
G. Domestica

## NETTLE, &amp;c.

- P. Iota  
„ Chrysitis  
V. Auricoma  
H. Proboscidalis  
S. Fabriciana

## OAK.

- T. Cynipiforme, in the bark  
B. Roboraria  
A. Glaucinella, in the bark  
L. Messaniella

## PLANTAIN.

- M. Artemis  
N. Plantaginis  
P. Fuliginosa  
G. Trilinea  
C. Alsines  
G. Tringipennella

## POPLAR.

- T. Subtusa  
S. Apiformis, in the stems and roots  
T. Vespiforme, do.

## REED.

- S. Ulvæ  
C. Phragmitellus  
E. Cerusella  
In the stems.

- N. Neurica  
P. Arundinis

## SALLOW (CATKINS.)

- E. Tenuiata  
X. Cerago  
„ Silago  
O. Lota  
C. Trapezina  
E. Viminalis  
H. Russata

## SLOE.

- C. Elinguaria  
B. Repandata  
A. Mendica

## TEAZLE.

- C. Morpheus [seeds  
E. Roseana, in the

- M. Artemis ..... Scabious, plantain, woodbine, &c.  
P. Alexis ..... Trefoil, &c.  
„ Agestis ..... Heron's bill  
T. Alveolus ..... Wild raspberry  
T. Vespiforme ..... Aspen, &c., in the roots and stems  
T. Sphegiforme ..... In stems of alder  
T. Myopæforme ..... Apple and plum, in the stems  
T. Formicæforme ..... In the cut stumps of osiers  
O. Potatoria, h ..... Grass  
L. Comma ..... Grass, &c.  
„ Littoralis ..... Ammophila arundinacea  
„ Impura ..... Sedge  
O. Macilenta ..... Beech and birch  
A. Fibrosa ..... Yellow flag, in fl. stems

APRIL.

## LARVÆ.]

## APRIL.

- G. Xerampelina ... Ash  
 X. Ferruginea ... Seeds of wych-elm  
 C. Pyralina ... Galium mollugo, &c.  
 P. Iota ... Groundsel, &c.  
 „ Chrysis ... Nettle, &c.  
 M. Typica ... Nettle, primrose, &c.  
 A. Prunaria ... Plum, &c.  
 P. Syringaria ... Privet and lilac  
 B. Repandata ... Spindle, &c.  
 G. Obscurata ... Sun cistus  
 C. Elinguaria ... Hawthorn  
 A. Candidata ... Hornbeam  
 A. Scutulata ... Anthriscus sylvestris, fl.  
 A. Ornata ... Thyme  
 „ Strigilata ... Common knot grass  
 „ Aversata ... Geum herbanum and gooseberry  
 S. Clathrata ... Medicago & Hedy-sarum  
 L. Didymata ... Charophyllum, cowslip, &c.  
 „ Olivaria ... Galium  
 E. Rectangulata ... Buds of fruit trees  
 M. Montanata ... Primrose  
 H. Nemoralis ... Chrysoplenium alternifolium  
 P. Farinalis ... Straw, corn, &c.  
 C. Lemnata ... Duckweed  
 A. Pinguinalis ... Greasy horse cloths, &c.  
 P. Stratiotata ... Stratiotes, Callitriche, &c.  
 H. Nymphæata ... Water lily and Potamogeton  
 E. Crocealis ... Fleabane  
 S. Fabriciana ... Pellitory, nettle, &c.  
 A. Lotella ... Roots of Aira canescens and Festiva ovina  
 T. Forsterana ... Ivy, &c.  
 S. Roborana ... In rose shoots  
 H. Fanella ... Mugwort, inside roots  
 D. Petiverella ... In roots of yarrow  
 „ Simpliciana ... Ditto, mugwort  
 B. Lanceolana ... In stems of rushes  
 E. Fulvipunctana ... Myrica gale, Vaccinium, Vitis idæa, &c.
- S. Wœberana ... Under bark of fruit trees, &c.  
 L. Rubiella ... In raspberry shoots  
 T. Verhuelleta ... In ferns  
 P. Porrectella ... Hesperis matronilis  
 T. Parasitella ... Fungi & rotten wood  
 D. Assimilella ... Between united broom twigs  
 G. Diffinis ... Near the root of sheep's sorrel  
 „ Affinis ... Moss on old walls  
 „ Tricolorella ... Greater stitchwort  
 „ Anthyllidella ... Anthyllis, &c.  
 „ Arundinetella ... Carex riparia  
 G. Haworthana ... On the seeds of cotton grass  
 A. Ehippella ... In the shoots of cherry  
 „ Aurulentella ... Juniper  
 C. Laricella ... Larch [idæa  
 „ Vitisella ... Vaccinium, Vitis  
 „ Albitarsella ... Ground ivy and marjoram  
 L. Miscella ... Sun cistus  
 S. Brunnichella ... Clinopodium vulgare  
 E. Trapeziella ... Luzula pilosa  
 E. Magnificella ... Ditto  
 „ Gleichenenella ... Carex  
 „ Cincropunctella ... Ditto  
 „ Luticomella ... Dactylis glomerata  
 „ Kilmunella ... Carex  
 „ Nigrella ... Poa trivialis, &c.  
 „ Gregsoni ... Poa  
 „ Bedellella ... Avena pratensis  
 „ Subnigrella ... Bromus erectus  
 „ Perplexella ... Aira cespitosa  
 „ Poæ ... Poa aquatica  
 „ Megerlella ... Brachypodium, Bromus, &c.  
 „ Zonariella ... Aira cespitosa  
 „ Paludum ... Carex paludosa and Paniculata  
 „ Biatomella ... Carex glauca  
 „ Cygnipennella ... Dactylis glomerata  
 L. Scabiosella ... Scabiosa columbaria  
 C. Spartifoliella ... Broom, mining bark  
 B. Aurimaculella ... Ox-eye daisy  
 P. Trigonodactylus ... In coltsfoot flower stems



APRIL.

## LARVÆ.]

## APRIL.

VARIOUS TREES AND PLANTS.	VARIOUS PLANTS.	N. Depuncta	E. Lutulenta
H. Lupulinus, r	A. Villica	" Augur	" Lichenea
" Humuli, r	X. Rurea	" Plecta	P. Meticulosa
" Velleda, r	" Polyodon, r	" C-Nigrum	" Empyrea
L. Quercus, h	" Hepatica, r	" Triangulum	A. Herbida
C. Russata	T. Ianthina	" Rhomboidea	" Occulta
P. Chrysorrhæa, h	" Fimbria	" Brunnea	" Nebulosa
B. Repandata	" Interjecta	" Festiva	" Tincta
T. Angustiorana	" Subsequa	" Dahlii	" Advena
	" Orbona	" Umbrosa	P. Gamma
	" Pronuba	" Baja	S. Olivalis
		A. Ravida	" Prunalis

T. Fimbria, A. Tincta, and other low-plant-feeders, apparently liking a change of food, may sometimes be found at night eating the buds of birch and other trees. G. Obscurata, resting from his grass-feeding, may sometimes be found concealed by day among stones. P. Porrectella spins up in a web on the under-side of the leaves of Dame's Violet and Garden Rocket.

For S. Apiformis and T. Vespiforme wait till the Pupæ are bedded near the entrance of the burrow. The Larva of T. Sphegiforme feeds in young suckers of alder, where the old tree has been cut down. It eats a gallery up the centre of the shoot nine or ten inches, by which time it is full-fed. It then turns aside and eats at right angles through to the bark, where it assumes the Pupa state.

P. Fuliginosa frequently hides under the leaves of borage. N. Plantaginis and C. Elin-guaria are best found at night. E. Lichenea is hard to breed away from its native habitat. A. Occulta can only be found in the evening. The greatest care is requisite in breeding C. Alsines, as they are easily injured by shifting their food.

C. Xerampelina now issues from its winter quarters, nearly full-fed. It is very retired in its habits, and feeds sparingly on ash shoots and thorn. To take A. Myrtilli, gently clear away the bottom of the heath, and shake it into the net.

B. Repandata feeds indifferently upon all sorts of underwood. Search the underwood of one or two years' growth, and the grass at the edge of ridings, with a lantern immediately after dark, every mild evening. Large numbers of different Larvæ may be thus taken during this and the following month. Nearly all the genus Noctua can be thus easily found.

Grasses, rushes, and carices are now productive of sundry Elachistidæ and Coleophoræ, and several of the larger tribes. Sheltered spots in woods and lanes are the best places; and for the larger species wet evenings the best time. Viburnum lantana, the Mealy Guelder Rose, is an early tree, and will repay a search. Whitethorn trees nourish hordes of common Larvæ. For E. Trapeziella examine the under-side of the leaves of Luzula pilosa.

T. Verhueliella seems well distributed, and must be caught now, mining in leaves and seeds of A. Ruta muraria and other ferns. L. Rubiella is often too common in raspberry shoots. The pink larva betrays its presence by the blighted aspect of the young shoots.

## PUPÆ.]

T. Consonaria .....	Under moss and at	Y. Ruberaria ... }	Under loose bark
	the roots of beech	B. Urticalis..... }	on poplar

APRIL.

## IMAGOS.]

## MAY.

P. Machaon, m, mæ	L. Carmelita	H. Arbuti, m	L. Marginata
P. Brassicæ	P. Trepida, e	P. Gamma	P. Hippocastanaria
" Rapæ	C. Reclusa	E. Mi	E. Albulata
" Daplidice	" Curtula	" Glyphica	" Blandiata
A. Cardamines	P. Bucephala	P. Ænea	L. Pectinitaria
L. Sinapis	D. Pudibunda	C. Linariæ, e	E. Venosata
L. Ægeria	D. Coryli	H. Marginata, e	" Consignata
" Megæra	L. Aureola, e	R. Crategata	" Linariata
C. Pamphilus, e	G. Rubricollis	V. Maculata	" Pulchellata
A. Euphrosyne	N. Plantaginis	S. Illustraria	" Centaureata
M. Artemis, e	P. Fulginosa	" Illunaria	" Subumbrata
N. Lucina, e	S. Menthrastræ	" Lunaria	" Plumbeolata
T. Rubi, e	" Lubricepeda	E. Dolabraria	" Helveticaria
C. Phlæas, e	D. Mendica	B. Hirtaria, b	" Satyrata
To the end of the season.	L. Rubi, e [he	O. Bidentata	" Castigata
P. Argiolus	S. Pavonia-minor,	A. Betularia	" Pimpinellata
" Adonis	C. Spinula	H. Abruptaria	" Pusillata
" Alexis, e	P. Lacertinaria, e	B. Cinetaria	" Irriguata
" Agestis	D. Sicula, e	T. Consonaria	" Indigata
T. Alveolus	" Falcatoria	" Crepuscularia, b	" Nanata
" Tages	" Hamula	" Laricaria, b	" Vulgata
P. Sylvanus	" Unguicula	" Punctulata	" Assimilata
S. Ocellatus, e	F. Radiella	N. Viridata	" Abbreviata
" Populi	T. Batis	I. Lactearia, e	" Dodoneata
" Tiliæ	C. Duplaris	E. Porata	" Exiguata
C. Porcellus, e	A. Rumicis	" Punctaria	" Coronata
M. Stellatarum	" Ligustri	" Trilinearia	" Pumilata
S. Fuciformis	" Psi	" Omicronaria	L. Hexapterata
" Bombyliiformis	" Myricæ	" Orbicularia	" Viretata
" Apiformis, e	X. Conspicillaris, b	" Pendularia	Y. Ruberaria
T. Sphegiforme, m	M. Albicollis, e	A. Candidata	" Impluviata
" Culiciforme, e	" Brassicæ, e	" Luteata	M. Ocellata
H. Lupulinus, e	A. Unanimis	A. Remutata, e	" Albicillata
C. Bicuspis	" Basilina	C. Pusaria	M. Birivata
" Furcula, e	G. Trilinea, e	" Rotundaria	" Montanata
" Bifida, e	H. Palustris, e	" Exanthemata	" Fluctuata
" Vinula	D. Capsincola	C. Punctata	" Galiata
" S. Fagi	" Cucubali	" Taminata	A. Derivata
N. Tritophus	P. Meticulosa	M. Liturata	" Berberata
" Dromedarius	E. Lucipara, e	S. Clathrata	C. Propugnata
" Ziczac	H. W-Latinum, e	L. Petraræ	" Ferrugaria
P. Palpina	" Thalassina	N. Pulveraria	" Unidentaria
D. Chaonia	" Pisi, e	F. Carbonaria	P. Vitalbata
" Dodonea	" Dentina	" Atomaria	S. Certata
G. Crenata	C. Perspicillaris	" Piniaria	C. Corylata
P. Dictæa	C. Verbasci	" Limbaria	" Russata
" Dictæoides	" Schrophulariæ	M. Euphorbiata	" Suffumata
L. Cucullina	" Asteris, e	A. Citraria	" Silaceata
" Camelina	" Chamomillæ	A. Ulmata	" Prunata
	A. Cordigera	L. Adustata	" Lineolata

MAY.

## IMAGOS.]

## MAY.

A. Plagiata	„ Splendidulana	P. Cruciferarum	„ Tringipennella
C. Obliquaria	R. Turionella, e	„ Porrectella	„ Syringella
P. Punicealis	G. Albersana	G. Velocella	„ Omisella
„ Purpuralis	„ Ulicetana, to Aug.	„ Longicornis	„ Auroguttella
„ Ostrinalis	E. Arbutella, e	„ Diffinis	„ Imperialella
H. Cespitalis	S. Euphorbiana	„ Acuminatella	O. Avellanellella
E. Cingulalis	M. Palustrana, to Jul	„ Mundella	„ Devoniella
„ Anguinale	L. Reliquana	„ Proximella	„ Anglicella
B. Lupulinalis	P. Rugosana, e	„ Luculella	„ Betula
„ Lancealis, e	E. Fractifasciana, to	„ Scriptella	„ Torquillella
P. Forficale	August	„ Solutella	„ Guttea
N. Cristulalis, e	„ Quadrana	„ Littorella	C. Limosipennella
E. Pyralella	A. Baumanniana	„ Aleella	„ Fuscocuprella
H. Nimbella	„ Maritimana, e	„ Triparella	„ Albicosta, e
H. Ahenella	E. Maculosana	„ Anthyllidella	„ Murinipennella
C. Chrysonuchellus	„ Curvistrigana	„ Cerealella	L. Miscella
„ Pratellus	L. Straminea	„ Nævisferella	A. Modestella
C. Prasinana	X. Zægana, to Aug.	„ Hermannella	C. Torquillella
E. Clorana	T. Rusticella	„ Pictella	S. Brunnichella
E. Ministrana	„ Monachella to	„ Brizella	E. Cinereopunctella
A. Prælongana	Aug.	Y. Fasciellus	„ Nigrella
„ Marginana	„ Corticella, to do.	P. Bicostella, e	„ Gregsoni
L. Musculana	„ Parasitella	H. Geoffrella, e	„ Bedellella
P. Tripunctana, e	„ Cloacella, to Aug.	D. Sulphurella	„ Obscurella
S. Trimaculana	„ Ruricolella, to	„ Minutella	„ Humilis, e
P. Tetraquetra	Aug.	„ Tripuncta	„ Subnigrella, e
„ Immundana	„ Lapella, to Aug.	„ Similella	„ Perplexella
D. Plumbagana	I. Muscalella	„ Grandis, e	„ Poë
C. Hyrciniana	„ Capitella, e	„ Subaqueila	„ Megerlella
O. Ochræana	N. Swammerdam-	„ Tinctella	„ Zonariella
H. Simplana	mella, e	B. Grandipennis	„ Gangabella, e
„ Servillana	„ Schwarziella	P. Leuwenhoekella	„ Tæniatella
A. Mitterbacheriana	„ Metaxella	R. Erxlebelli, e	„ Cerusella
„ Upupana	A. Fibulella, e	G. Fuscoviridella	„ Paludum, e
„ Subarcuana	„ Rufimitrella	„ Haworthana, to	„ Biatomella
„ Uncana	„ Viridella, e	„ July	„ Rufocinerea
„ Lundana	M. Calthella	„ Schœnicolella, e	„ Cygnipennella, e
„ Comptana	„ Mansuetella, e	„ Fischeriella, to	T. Marginea
„ Siculana	„ Allionella	„ July	„ Angusticolllella
„ Unguicella	„ Thunbergella	Æ. Dentella	L. Amyotella
B. Lanceolana	„ Sparmannella	P. Obscurepunctella	„ Roboris
H. Rheediella	„ Subpurpurella	A. Pfeifferella	„ Hortella
R. Arcuella	S. Apicella	T. Sericiellum	„ Sylvella
E. Ruficiliana	„ Griseo-capitella,	„ Stannecellum	„ Cramerella
S. Vacciniana	to Aug.	A. Conjugella, to	„ Tenella
E. Argyrana	„ Pyrella	„ July	„ Heegeriella
S. Compositella	H. Vigintipunctatus	„ Mendica, e	„ Alnifoliella
„ Internana, e	A. Bipunctella	„ Arceuthina	„ Irradiella
„ Perlepidana	„ Decempunctella	„ Præocella	„ Lautella
A. Strobilella	C. Pyrausta	G. Swederella	„ Ulmifoliella

MAY.

## IMAGOS.]

## MAY.

L. Spinolella	„ Dunningiella	„ Demaryella	„ Ignobilella
„ Cavella	„ Frolichella	„ Boyerella	„ Arcuata
„ Viminetorum	„ Stettinensis	„ Hippocastanella	„ Atricolis
„ Salicicolella	„ Klemannella	N. Atricapitella	„ Microtheriella
„ Pomifoliella	„ Schreberella	„ Ruficapitella	„ Argentipedella
„ Torminella	„ Emberizæpen-	„ Pygmæella	„ Acetosæ
„ Spinicolella	nella	„ Pomella	„ Betulicola
„ Faginella	„ Tristrigella	„ Oxyacanthella	„ Plagicolella
„ Coryli	„ Scabiosella	„ Viscerella	„ Malella
„ Carpinicolella	„ Trifasciella	„ Anomalella	„ Tityrella
„ Lantanella	„ Comparella	„ Catharticella	„ Glutinosæ
„ Quinqueguttella	C. Laburnella	„ Argyropeza	„ Gratosella
„ Quercifoliella	„ Waillesella	„ Apicella	„ Prunetorum
„ Messaniella	„ Lotella	„ Trimaculella	„ Anetella
„ Viminiella	B. Aurimaculella	„ Salicis	„ Marginicolella
„ Corylifoliella	„ Cidarella	„ Myrtilella	T. Pulverosella
„ Caledoniella	„ Ulmella	„ Floslactella	P. Microdactylus
„ Nicellii	„ Cratægi	„ Luteella	A. Polydactyla, h

P. Dictæa may often be found at the bottom of pollard willows or large poplars. D. Pudibunda has a habit of hanging to the undersides of bramble and hop leaves. L. Aureola sits high up on fir trees where the bark is yellow, as if the more effectually to evade discovery. N. Plantaginis, when caught, should be "settled" at once by chloroform or cyanide of potassium. F. Piniaria after the first week, flies high.

## LARVÆ.]

ON ALDER.		BEECH.	P. Betulæ	CURRENT.
D. Falcataria, b		L. Vau-Nigrum	A. Betulelana	H. Wavaria
E. Apiciaria		O. Macilenta	L. Sorbiana	A. Grossulariata
Y. Elutata		M. Margaritata, h	P. Solandriana	C. Prunata
G. Elongella		X. Aurago	C. Lutipennella	„ Dotata
APPLE.		S. Satellitia	C. Ibipennella	ELM.
T. Myopæforme, in	G. Papilionaria, h			T. W-Album, seeds
the stems	C. Vittella		BRAMBLE.	B. Bimaculosa
E. Rectangulata	F. Cinnamomeana		O. Gonostigma	S. Satellitia
C. Psittacata	BILBERRY.		B. Repandata	X. Gilvago, seeds
N. Cucullatella			L. Fulvana	„ Ferruginea, do.
C. Scabrella	F. Brunneata		N. Udmanniana	A. Pyramidea
A. Curvella	Y. Elutata		BROOM.	T. Munda, & aspen
C. Nigricella	C. Populata			C. Diffinis
ASH.				„ Affinis
C. Xerampelina	BIRCH.		D. Fascelina	O. Dilutata
P. Curtisellus, in	D. Falcataria		P. Cytisaria	T. Transimana
the shoots	C. Trapezina, also		C. Spartiata, c	P. Lecheana
C. Badiipennella	other larvæ		D. Atomella	H. Trimaculana
BEDSTRAW.	A. Tineta		BUCKTHORN.	O. Boscana
L. Multistrigaria	N. Neglecta, h			C. Vittella
E. Lineolata	B. Repandata		S. Vetulata	G. Fugitivella
C. Pyraliata	M. Margaritata, h		„ Rhamnata	C. Badiipennella
	G. Papilionaria, h			



MAY.

## LARVÆ.]

## MAY.

## ON FIR.

- T. Variata
- B. Abietaria
- R. Buoliana
- „ Pinicolana
- G. Dodecella

## GOOSEBERRY.

- H. Wavaria
- C. Prunata

## GRASSES.

- A. Galathea, h
- H. Semele
- „ Janira
- „ Hyperanthus
- „ Pamphilus
- P. Sylvanus, b.
- O. Potatoria, h
- H. Nictitans, r
- X. Lithoxylea, r
- H. Popularis, r
- A. Gemina
- „ Oculea
- A. Valligera, r
- „ Suffusa, r
- „ Segetum, r
- „ Exclamationis, r
- „ Corticea
- „ Cinerea, r
- E. Ochroleuca
- G. Obscurata
- G. Rufescens
- E. Albifrontella

## HAWTHORN.

- A. Cratægi
- C. Spadicea
- A. Prunaria
- C. Pyralina
- C. Elinguaria
- H. Thymiararia
- H. Rupicaprararia
- „ Defoliaria
- A. Æscularia
- N. Cucullatella
- M. Advenella
- A. Cynosbatella

- G. Vulgella
- A. Nitidella
- C. Nigricella

## HAZEL.

- O. Gonostigma, h
- T. Cruda
- T. Corylana
- L. Sorbiana
- P. Solandriana

## HEATH.

- E. Cribrum
- N. Neglecta, h
- E. Flammealis
- L. Mesomella, r [h
- C. Fyrhulipennella,

## HONEYSUCKLE.

- L. Sibilla
- L. Xylosteana
- C. Nemorella
- „ Xylostella
- G. Mouffetella

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

- P. Adonis, b
- A. Filipendulæ
- E. Mi

## LICHENS.

- M. Miniata
- L. Complanaula
- „ Griseola
- CE. Quadra
- C. Mesomella
- P. Irrorella
- C. Glabraria
- „ Lichenaria
- M. Cineraria
- A. Flexula
- X. Melanella

## LIME.

- X. Petrificata
- L. Vau-Nigrum
- X. Citrago
- C. Psittacata

## MAPLE.

- P. Plumigera
- G. Fugitivella

## MOSS.

- E. Ambigualis
- C. Falsellus
- „ Hortuellus

## NETTLE.

- P. Iota
- „ Interrogationis
- B. Verticalis

## NUT.

- G. Papilionaria, h
- G. Fugitivella

## OAK.

- O. Gonostigma, h
- D. Falcatoria
- L. Vau-Nigrum
- T. Instabilis
- „ Miniosa
- „ Cruda, also other larvæ

- A. Rufina
- H. Croceago
- D. Oo
- X. Rhizolitha
- „ Petrificata
- S. Satellitia
- C. Trapezina

- other larvæ
- A. Pyramidea
- C. Promissa
- M. Margaritata, h
- H. Pennaria
- P. Pilosaria
- N. Hispidaria
- B. Roboraria
- P. Bajularia
- H. Thymiararia
- H. Leucophearia
- O. Dilutata
- N. Cristulalis
- „ Strigula
- A. Consociella
- „ Tumidella
- N. Roborella
- C. Quercana
- L. Sorbiana
- „ Fulvana

- „ Xylosteana
- P. Lecheana
- C. Lutipennella
- „ Palliatella
- „ Currucipennella

## PEAR.

- C. Pyralina
- E. Rectangulata
- C. Hemerobiella
- G. Nanella, fl

## PLANTAIN.

- M. Cinxia, h
- „ Athalia, h
- G. Trilinea
- G. Instabilella, sea plantain

## PLUM.

- T. Myopæforme
- C. Pyralina
- A. Prunaria
- C. Hemerobiella

## POPLAR.

- S. Salicis
- X. Ferruginea, buds
- T. Subtusa
- „ Retusa
- N. Nupta
- E. Apiciaria
- H. Aceriana, in the bark and young shoots

- B. Præangusta

## REED.

- L. Phragmitidis
- N. Neurica
- „ Geminipuncta
- C. Gigantellus
- „ Phragmitellus, in the stems

## ROSE.

- C. Psittacata
- „ Fulvata
- A. Ochroleucana
- S. Roborana
- C. Bergmanniana
- L. Quadripunctella

MAY.

## LARVÆ.]

## MAY.

SALLOW.	T. Betulæ	SORREL.	WILLOW.
S. Bembeciformis, in the stems	„ Pruni	C. Phlæas	T. Formicæforme, in the shoots
T. Myopæforme, do	G. Quercifolia	P. Statices	S. Salicis
T. Cruda	T. Instabilis		G. Quercifolia
T. Retusa [catkins]	V. Oleagina	SUN CISTUS.	D. Falcataria
X. Cerago, in the	C. Spadicæ	P. Artaxerxes	A. Præcox, dwarf trees, on the coast
Y. Elutata	C. Elinguaria	G. Obscurata	A. Pyramidea
C. Populata	A. Grossulariata		T. Instabilis
H. Augustana	H. Rupicaprarum	TREFOIL.	„ Gracilis
B. Semifasciana	„ Defoliaria	A. Minos	O. Lota
A. Capræana	A. Æscularia	„ Trifolii	E. Viminalis
P. Piceana	N. Cucullatella	„ Loniceræ	T. Retusa
A. Pygmæella	M. Suavella		C. Nupta
C. Viminetella	„ Marmorea	VETCH	E. Apiciaria
„ Palliatella	A. Cynosbatella	(COMMON.)	H. Augustana
„ Currucipennella	„ Pruniana	P. Corydon	P. Salicella
	B. Repandata	„ Ægon	B. Præangusta
SLOE.	A. Albistria	A. Loniceræ	
A. Cratægi	C. Nigricella	D. Obfuscaria	
	A. Anatipennella		

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A. Aglaia ..... Wild heartsease	P. Chi ..... Hawkweed, &c.
„ Selene and Euphrosyne, h, b } Dog violet	H. Chenopodii ... Goosefoot and orach
T. Formicæforme In the old stumps of osier beds	M. Margaritata ... Hornbeam, &c.
P. Nigricans, e } Furze, heath,	P. Syringaria.....Privet and lilac
„ Opacella, e } grasses, &c.	N. Zonaria.....Yarrow
E. Grammica ... Fescue grass and heather	D. Obfuscaria ... Genista, vetch, &c.
L. Impura ..... Sedge	I. Vernaria ..... Clematis
C. Forficellus.....Poa aquatica	A. Aversata ..... Geum herbanum
N. Fulva ..... In stems of ditto	L. Flavicinctata Saxifrage granulata
„ Cannæ ..... Typha latifolia	E. Sobrinata ..... Juniper
C. Paludellus.....Ditto	M. Montanata ... Primrose
N. Typhæ ..... In stems of ditto	C. Propugnata ... Ditto
X. Scolopacina ... Rushes, grasses, &c.	M. Fluctuata.....Ditto
M. Abjecta ..... In twitch grass, r	L. Adustata, e ... Dogwood, &c.
A. Fibrosa.....In flower stems of yellow flag	E. Mæniata ..... Broom
C. Haworthii.....Cotton grass	O. Charophyllata Charophyllum
A. Cursoria ..... Spurge	O. Dentalis ..... In stems of viper's bugloss
C. Vetusta ..... Various plants, including poplar	C. Lemnata ..... Duckweed
A. Luctuosa ..... Convolvulus	S. Lutealis.....Coltsfoot
P. Illustis.....Monkshood	C. Quadrifasciaria Centaurea nigra and Lamium album
M. Maura ..... Chickweed, &c.	G. Mellonella ... Wax in bee-hives
T. Pastinum ..... Tufted vetch	C. Cicatricellus...Bulrush
M. Subroscæ ..... Myrica gale	A. Gentianana ... In teazle heads
	T. Cinnamomeana Larch, &c.
	„ Corylana ..... Dogwood, &c.
	L. Costana.....Willow herbs, &c.

MAY.

## LARVÆ.]

## MAY.

H. Trigeminana...	Bark of roots of ragwort	„ Ochrea .....	Sun cistus
„ Cirsiana ... }	In stems of thistle	„ Binotapennella,	h .....
„ Scutulana, h }	and knapweed	„ Woceella .....	Wood betony
S. Nævana .....	In shoots of holly	„ Discordella .....	Lotus corniculatus
G. Hypericana ...	In the tops of Hypericum	„ Onosmella .....	Viper's buglos
S. Icterica .....	Aster tripolium, &c.	„ Troglodytella ..	Hemp agrimony, and fleabane
E. Arbutella .....	Red bearberry	„ Lineolea .....	Black horehound
E. Ambiguella ...	Flower buds of vine	„ Cæspitiella .....	Rush, seeds
T. Fulvimitrella	In fungi & rottenwood	L. Raschkiella ...	Epilobium angustifolium
„ Biselliella, to ..	In linings of chairs, Sept. &c.	C. Illigerellus ..	Crumpled leaves of Cegopodium podagrararia
L. Rubiella .....	In raspberry shoots	„ Ochraceella ...	In the stems of willow herb
A. Pusiella .....	Lithospermum, and Pulmonaria	„ Phragmitella	Typha latifolia, heads
C. Nanatella .....	Carline thistle	C. Schrankella ...	Epilobium alsinifolium
G. Mulinella .....	Furze & broom flowers	E. Magnificella ..	Luzula pilosa
„ Fraternella ...	Bog stitchwort and Cerastium vulgatum	„ Atricomella ...	Dactylis glomerata
„ Viscariella .....	Lychnis	„ Adscitella .....	Sesleria cærulea and Aira cæspitosa
„ Leucomelanella	Sea campion	„ Rhynchosporella	Cotton grass
„ Marmorea .....	Chickweed on sand-hills	„ Eleochariella ..	Ditto and carex
„ Sequax .....	Sun cistus	„ Pollinariella ...	Brachypodium sylvaticum
„ Pictella .....	Ditto	L. Vacciniella ...	Vaccinium vitis-idæa
„ Ocellatella .....	Flowers of sea beet	L. Clerckella .....	Apple, cherry, &c.
„ Coronillella ...	Coronilla varia	C. Spartifoliella	Under bark of broom
Y. Juniperellus ...	Juniper	B. Maritima .....	Starwort
N. Verbascella ...	Verbascum	„ Cristatella ...	Yarrow
S. Humerella .....	Field southernwood	N. Weaveri .....	Vaccinium vitis-idæa
H. Christiannana	Polygala	A. Bennetii .....	Statice limonium
Æ. Unitella .....	In dead sticks	P. Ochrodactylus	Yarrow shoots
B. Senescens .....	Thyme	„ Parvidactylus	Hieracium pilosella
„ Chenopodiella	Chenopodium and Atriplex	„ Fuscus .....	Speedwell
G. Equitella .....	Sedum acre	„ Brachydactylus	Prenanthes purpurea
A. Dilcetella .....	In shoots of juniper	„ Galactodactylus ..	Burdock
„ Sorbiella .....	Ditto mountain ash	„ Pentadactylus	Convolvulus
G. Ononidis .....	Rest-harrow & clover		
C. Chalcogram-			
mella .....	Cerastium arvense		
„ Hemerobiella	Cherry, &c.		

VARIOUS TREES  
AND PLANTS.

L. Trifolii	C. Virgaureana	E. Russula
U. Sambucaria, h	S. Lacunana	A. Tritici
C. Brumata		„ Obelisa
T. Ribeana		„ Cinerea
D. Angustiorana		P. Empyrea
C. Subjectana		A. Occulta

## VARIOUS PLANTS.

H. Sylvinus r, e	
H. Dominula, h	

MAY.

## LARVÆ.]

## MAY.

A. Nebulosa	✓ A. Præcox	✓ „ Dahlii	S. Olivalis, and
„ Tincta	✓ N. Depuncta	✓ „ Umbrosa	„ Clematis
H. Dentina, r	✓ „ Augur	✓ „ Baja	„ Prunalis
✓ A. Nigricans	✓ „ Ditrapezium	✓ „ Neglecta	T. Icterana
C. Spadicea	✓ „ Rhomboida	✓ P. Flavocincta	C. Quadrifasciaria
✓ A. Pistacina	✓ „ Brunnea	✓ M. Maura	
✓ X. Cerago	✓ „ Festiva	✓ E. Nigra	

The following may be found at dusk, or at night, feeding on the blades of grass in ridings of woods: H. Hyperanthus, L. Impura, „ Lithargyria. At the beginning of the month A. Galathea, and at the end H. Janira, by sweeping the grass with a net. A. Galathea is sometimes green, and sometimes pale drab. S. Bembeciformis is frequently found in the stumps of osier beds. S. Salicis often sun themselves on the willow bark in companies when not feeding. D. Fascelina is especially fond of furze blossoms. L. Griseola feeds also on willow, and „ Companula on crab. The Larva of P. Irrorella is abundant on the coast, on ground lichens, just above the tide-mark. The Pupa is in a slight web under stones, oyster, cockle, muscle shells, &c. The Larva will feed equally well in confinement on tree lichens, and if these are sprinkled with water every morning, and the pan in which it may be kept placed in the sun, it is easily reared. P. Nigricans and Opacella in all probability take two seasons to feed up, like P. Fusca. The Larva of A. Pistacina feeds most commonly on the leaves of Ranunculus acris, repens, and bulbosus, and may be taken in abundance by sweeping long herbage. C. Xerampelina may be found in the cracks of the bark; when the Larvæ hatch in the autumn they may be fed on the bark and young buds of ash and willow. The two cannibals, S. Satellitia and C. Trapezina will thrive well on the Larvæ of M. Brassicae. P. Iota may be easily found at night. The Larvæ of M. Maura may sometimes be taken upon ivy.

Towards the end of the month the Larva of C. Nupta and O. Upsilon may be found crawling up the trunks of willows to feed; the former conceals himself during the day under loose bark, the latter among grass at the roots. To obtain D. Obscuraria examine the stems carefully. O. Dentalis may be discovered by the black appearance of the stems of the food-plant.

A look-out should be kept in the boxes and breeding cages for the carnivorous Satellitia and Trapezina, as they will unmercifully devour any unfortunate Larva that happens to come in their way. Like other criminals, they should be accommodated with a separate cell.

## PUPÆ.]

M. Artemis ..... On and near scabious, P. Alexis ..... Under stones, &c.  
plantain, &c., in wet  
meadows

S. Apiformis may be found at the beginning of this month in the roots and bottom of the trunks of poplars. A. Lonicerae likes to make its cocoons on dwarf fir trees, though it avails itself of any strong stalk that is near its food-plant; and if the Larva when about to change is put into a box, it will at once make its cocoon on the side or top.



MAY.

## IMAGOS.]

## JUNE.

A. Cratægi, e	„ Scoliaforme	F. Reticella	A. Unanimis
P. Brassicæ	„ Tipuliforme	H. Asellus, e	„ Ophiogramma,
„ Rapæ	„ Myopæforme	L. Testudo	in ma.
L. Sinapis	„ Culciforme	T. Batis, e	M. Strigilis
H. Janira, e	„ Formicæforme	C. Fluctuosa	„ Fasciuncula
„ Hyperanthus, e	H. Hectus	„ Or	„ Literosa
E. Cassiope	„ Lupulinus	„ Ocularis, e	„ Furuncula
C. Davus, he	„ Humuli	D. Orion, e	G. Trilinea
„ Pamphilus	„ Velleda	A. Tridens	H. Palustris, b
L. Sibylla	P. Arundinis	„ Psi	A. Caliginosa
V. Atalanta	C. Ligniperda	„ Leporina	C. Morpheus
„ Urticæ	C. Furcula	„ Aceris	„ Blanda
G. C-Album, e	„ Bifida	„ Megacephala	„ Cubicularis
A. Selene	„ Vinula	„ Alni	R. Tenebrosa
„ Euphrosyne	S. Fagi, m	„ Ligustri	A. Suffusa
„ Paphia, e	N. Dromedarius	„ Rumicis	„ Puta, e
„ Adippe, e	„ Ziczac	„ Menyanthidis, he	„ Segetum
„ Aglaia, e	P. Palpina	„ Salicis	„ Exclamationis
M. Cinxia	D. Dodonæa	„ Myricæ	„ Corticea, e
„ Athalia, he	G. Crenata	S. Venosa	„ Cinerea, b
„ Artemis, b	P. Dictæoides	L. Conigera	„ Ripæ
N. Lucina, b	L. Camelina	„ Turca	„ Nigricans
T. Rubi	P. Trepida	„ Lithargyria, e	„ Porphyreæ, he
„ W-Album, e	C. Curtula	„ Obsoleta, ma	T. Fimbria
„ Pruni, e	P. Bucephala	„ Comma	„ Pronuba
P. Arion, m	D. Fascelina, he	„ Straminea, ma	N. Augur
„ Alexis	„ Pudibunda	„ Impura	„ Plecta
„ Alsus	D. Coryli	„ Pallens	„ C-Nigrum, e
„ Artaxerxes	O. Gonostigma	M. Flammea	„ Triangulum
S. Paniscus, e	L. Vau-Nigrum	S. Ulvæ	„ Bella
P. Statices, b	L. Aureola, b	N. Despecta	ma O. Upsilon, e
„ Globulariæ, m	„ Helvola	„ Concolor, e	D. Oo
A. Minos, m	„ Complanula	„ Helmanni	D. Carpophaga
„ Trifolii	G. Rubricollis	A. Putris	„ Capsincola
„ Filipendulæ	P. Irrorella	X. Rurea	„ Cucubali
S. Ocellatus	H. Dominula	„ Lithoxylea	„ Conspersa
„ Populi	E. Russula, he	„ Sublustris	H. Serena
„ Tiliæ	A. Villica	„ Polyodon	„ Dysodea
S. Ligustri	N. Plantaginis	„ Hepatica	P. Meticulosa
„ Pinastris, m	P. Fuliginosa	D. Pinastris	E. Lucipara
D. Euphorbiæ	S. Menthrastris	L. Exigua	A. Herbida
C. Elpenor	„ Papyratia	N. Saponaria	„ Nebulosa
„ Porcellus	„ Lubricipeda	P. Leucophæa, e	„ Tincta
S. Fuciformis, b	D. Mendica, b	M. Anceps	„ Advena
„ Bombyliformis, b	C. Jacobææ	„ Albicollis, b	H. Adusta
S. Apiformis	L. Rubi	„ Brassicæ	„ Glauca
T. Vespiforme	G. Quercifolia	„ Persicariæ	„ Dentina
„ Chrysidiforme, e	D. Falcataria	A. Basilinea	„ Chenopodii
„ Cynipiforme	P. Nigricans	„ Connexa	„ Atriplicis
„ Sphegiforme, b	„ Fusca	„ Gemina	„ Suasa

JUNE.

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## IMAGOS.]

## JUNE.

H. Oleracea	„ Punctulata, b	M. Euphorbiata	„ Procellata
„ Pisi	„ P. Cytisaria	„ S. Dealbata	„ Unangulata
„ Thalassina	„ B. Fuliginaria	„ A. Strigillaria	„ Montanata
„ Contigua	„ N. Viridata, b, he	„ A. Ulmata	„ Galiata
„ Rectilinea	„ G. Papilionaria	„ „ Pantaria	„ A. Sinuata
„ W-Latinum	„ I. Vernaria	„ L. Adustata	„ „ Rubidata
C. Lychnitis	„ „ Lactearia	„ L. Marginata	„ C. Munitata
„ Asteris	„ P. Bajularia	„ „ Gæsiata	„ „ Propugnata
„ Gnaphalii	„ H. Thymiaria	„ „ Salicaria	„ „ Ferrugaria
„ Chamomillæ	„ E. Punctaria	„ „ Miaria	„ „ Unidentaria [e
„ Umbratica	„ „ Trilinearia	„ E. Affinitata	„ „ Quadrifasciaria,
H. Marginata	„ „ Omicronaria	„ „ Alchemillata	C. Bilineata
„ Peltigera	„ A. Luteata	„ „ Albulata	„ P. Tersata
„ Scutosa	„ „ Candidata	„ „ Decolorata	„ „ Lignata
A. Melanopa	„ „ Sylvata	„ „ Unifasciata	„ „ Vitalbata, b
„ Myrtilli, he	„ „ Blomeri, m	„ „ Ericetaria	„ S. Vetulata
H. Arbuti, b	„ E. Heparata	„ „ Blandiata	„ „ Undulata
A. Sulphuralis	„ V. Cambrica, c	„ E. Venosata	„ C. Picata
E. Venustula, e	„ A. Rubricata	„ „ Linariata	„ „ Corylata
„ Fuscula	„ „ Scutulata	„ „ Pulchellata	„ „ Russata
B. Bankiana	„ „ Bisetata	„ „ Centaureata	„ „ Silaceata
H. Uncana	„ „ Holosericeata	„ „ Subumbrata	„ „ Fulvata
M. Ostrina	„ „ Osseata, c	„ „ Plumbeolata	„ E. Mæniata
A. Urticæ	„ „ Virgularia, e	„ „ Pygmaæata	„ „ Mensuraria
„ Triplasia	„ „ Circellata	„ „ Castigata	„ „ Plumbaria
P. Festuæ, to Sept.	„ „ Ornata	„ „ Denotata, e	„ „ Lineolata
„ Gamma, to Oct.	„ „ Marginepunctata	„ „ Innodata	A. Plagiata
„ Interrogationis	„ „ Subsericeata	„ „ Subnotata	„ L. Nivearia
T. Pastinum	„ „ Immutata	„ „ Vulgata	„ C. Obliquaria
E. Mi & „, Glyphica	„ „ Remutata	„ „ Satyrata	O. Chærophyllata
P. Ænea	„ „ Fumata	„ „ Pimpinellata	M. Salicalis
E. Advenaria	„ „ Strigilata	„ „ Haworthiata	H. Proboscidalis
R. Cratægata	„ „ Emutaria	„ „ Minutata, he	„ „ Crassalis, c, he
V. Maculata	„ „ Aversata	„ „ Tenuiata	H. Albistrigalis
A. Prunaria	„ „ Inornata, c	„ „ Dodonaæata	R. Scriccalis
M. Margaritata	„ „ Emarginata, c	„ „ Exiguata	H. Derivalis
E. Fasciaria, e	„ B. Amataria	„ „ Togata	„ „ Barbalis
E. Dolabraria, b	„ C. Pusaria	„ „ Coronata	„ „ Tarsipennalis
S. Lunaria, b	„ „ Exanthemata	„ „ Rectangulata, c	„ „ Nemoralis
P. Syringaria	„ C. Punctata	„ „ Debiliata	P. Farinalis
A. Betularia	„ „ Taminata	„ C. Sparsata	„ „ Glaucinalis
H. Abruptaria, b	„ M. Notata	„ L. Sexalisata	A. Pinguinalis
C. Viduaria	„ „ Liturata	„ „ Hexapterata	„ „ Cuprealis
„ Lichenaria	„ S. Clathrata	„ „ Viretata, b	„ C. Angustalis
B. Repandata	„ L. Petraria	„ T. Variata	E. Octomaculata
„ Rhomboidaria	„ N. Pulveraria	„ Y. Ruberaria	„ „ Actumalata
„ Cinctaria	„ M. Belgiararia, he	„ M. Occellata	P. Ostrinalis
„ Roboraria, c	„ F. Atomaria	„ „ Albicillata	R. Sanguinalis
„ Consortaria	„ „ Piniaria	„ „ Hastata	A. Nemoralis
T. Extersaria	„ „ Brunneata	„ M. Tristata	E. Flammealis

JUNE.

## IMAGOS.]

## JUNE.

N. Ciliaris	„ Chrysonuchellus	C. Scopoliana	„ Forskalæana
C. Lemnata	„ Pratellus	„ Hohenwarthiana	„ Holmiana
P. Stratiotata	„ Dumetellus	H. Bimaculana, to	H. Rheediella
H. Nymphæata	„ Perlellus	„ Inopiana [Sept. P.	P. Profundana
„ Stagnata	„ Sylvellus	„ Trigemina	„ Corticana
B. Lupinalis	„ Pascuellus	„ Cirsiana	„ Tenerana
„ Pandalis	„ Uliginosellus, e	„ Scutulana	„ Oppressana
„ Verticalis	„ Hortuellus	„ Brunnichiana	„ A. Ulmana
„ Lancealis	„ Culmellus	„ Turbidana	S. Spiniana
„ Fuscalis	„ Margaritellus	„ Fænella	„ Obscurana
„ Urticata	C. Forficellus	D. Petiverella	„ Wæberana
E. Crocealis, e	„ Phragmitellus	„ Sequana	„ Nanana
„ Verbascalis	C. Prasinana	„ Politana	„ Vacciniana
„ Sambucalis	A. Gerningiana, he	„ Sincipiana	E. Aurana
S. Palealis	H. Augustana	„ Plumbagana	E. Trauniana
S. Alpinalis	E. Ministrana	C. Distinctana	„ Regiana
„ Olivalis	A. Corticana	„ Hyrciniana	„ Nigricostana
„ Prunalis	„ Prælongana	C. Ochraceana	S. Nitidana
S. Hybridalis	„ Ochroleucana	P. Variegana	„ Weirana
P. Forficalis	„ Cynosbatella	E. Fractifasciana, b	„ Perlepidana
N. Cucullatella	„ Pruniana	C. Subroseana	„ Interruptana
„ Cristulalis	„ Dimidiana	X. Zægana	„ Dorsana
„ Strigula	„ Marginana	S. Franciana	A. Coniferana
S. Fabriciana	„ Similana	C. Bilunana	„ Splendidulana
E. Ambigualis	„ Sauciana	H. Ocellana	R. Piniavorana
„ Pyralella	„ Ustulana	„ Simplana	„ Resinella
„ Frequentella	S. Achatana	„ Dealbana	„ Sylvestrana
„ Murana	C. Rusticana, ma	„ Servillana	„ Duplana
A. Grisella	T. Viridana, e	„ Trimaculana	„ Turionella, b
E. Elutella	„ Forsterana	S. Geminana	E. Ulicana
„ Semirufa	„ Heparana, o	„ Ustomaculana	„ Germanana, e
„ Interpunctella	„ Ribeana	A. Ramella	„ Nigricana
H. Nimbella	„ Cinnamomeana	„ Mitterbacheriana	„ Proximana
A. Lotella	„ Corylana, e	„ Upupana	„ Puncticostana
A. Angustella	L. Sorbiana	„ Subarcuana	C. Splendana
C. Bistriga	„ Costana	„ Diminutana	„ Grossana
M. Marmorea	„ Unifasciana	„ Biarcuana	„ Pomonella
„ Ceratonia	„ Fulvana	„ Uncana	G. Albersana
H. Ahenella	„ Rosana	„ Myrtillana	„ Hypericana
G. Canella	P. Lecheana	„ Derasana	S. Ictericana
A. Colonella	N. Udmanniana	„ Obtusana	C. Hybridana
N. Abietella	P. Tripunctana	„ Siculana	„ Subjectana
P. Fusca	S. Rosæcolana	„ Unguicella	„ Virgaureana
„ Formosa	„ Roborana	B. Uliginosa	„ Alternella
„ Hostilis	„ Trimaculana	„ Furfurana	„ Sinuana
„ Betula	L. Penkleriana	A. Conwayana	„ Conspersana
C. Cerascellus	P. Demarniana	D. Læflingiana	„ Nubilana
„ Rorellus	P. Piceana, e, to	C. Bergmanniana	E. Arbutella
„ Cassentiniellus	the autumn		„ Fulvipunctana

JUNE.

## IMAGOS.]

## JUNE.

E. Ericetana	L. Quadripunctella	„ Basaltinella	„ Lambdella
„ Purpurana	„ Luzella	„ Proximella	„ Subaquileia
„ Branderiana	„ Praelatella	„ Notatella	„ Panzerella
O. Antiquana	„ Rubiella	„ Vulgella	„ Tinctella
S. Urticana	T. Verhuelletella	„ Luculella	„ Flavifrontella
„ Cespitana	I. Tenuicornis	„ Scriptella	B. Grandipennis
„ Politana, he	„ Oehlmanniella	„ Fugitivella	„ Fusco-ænea
„ Bifasciana	N. Swammerdam-	„ Anthyllidella	„ Fuscocuprea
M. Schulziana, he	mella, b	„ Acuminatella	„ Variella
P. Rugosana, b	„ Schwarziella, b	„ Æthiops	„ Chenopodiella
C. Tesserana, to Aug.	„ Pilella	„ Viscariella	A. Torquatella
„ Audouinana	„ Metaxella	„ Leucomelanella	P. Latreillella
A. Æneana	A. Fibulella	„ Marmorea	„ Leuwenhoekella
„ Baumanniana	„ Sulzella	„ Ocellatella	Y. Fasciellus
„ Subbaumann-	„ Degeerella	„ Alella	A. Perlepidella
niana	„ Viridella, b	„ Leucatella	R. Erxlebelli
„ Maritimana, b	N. Scabiosellus	„ Mouffetella	G. Fuscoviridella
E. Maculosana	„ Cupriacellus	„ Domestica	„ Cladiella
„ Sodaliana	„ Fasciellus	„ Dodecella	„ Thrasonella
„ Nana	M. Calthella	„ Triparella	„ Equitella, c
„ Curvistrigana	„ Aruncella	„ Tenebrella	„ Oculatella
„ Angustana, he	„ Scappella	„ Tenebrosella	Æ. Dentella
„ Notulana [ana	„ Mansuetella	„ Ligulella	A. Treitschkiella
L. Smeathmanni-	„ Allionella	„ Vorticella	T. Resplendellum
„ Straminea	S. Cæsiella, to Aug.	„ Sircomella	A. Ephippella
„ Alternana	A. Pusiella	„ Nigritella	„ Nitidella
X. Hamana, to Aug.	„ Funerella	„ Coronillella	„ Albistria
T. Pubicornis	„ Decemguttella	„ Bifractella	„ Mendica
„ Pseudo-bomby-	P. Curtisellus	„ Suffusella	„ Glaucinella
cella	E. Messingiella	„ Arundinetella	„ Retinella
D. Marginipunctella	C. Nemorella	„ Cerealella	„ Abdominalis, c
X. Melanella	E. Lobella	„ Nigricostella	„ Curvella
T. Imella, to Aug.	D. Assimilella	„ Subdecurtella	„ Sorbiella
„ Ferruginella	„ Conterminella	„ Inopella	„ Pygmaella
„ Rusticella	G. Cinerella	P. Lapella	„ Gædartella
„ Fulvimitrella	„ Rufescens	P. Carlinella	„ Litterella
„ Tapetzella	„ Inornatella	S. Parenthesella	„ Brockeella
„ Lapella	„ Malvella	„ Humereella	C. Farinatella
„ Arcella, to Aug.	„ Populella, to Aug.	P. Bicostella	„ Gysselinella
„ Arcuatella, ditto	„ Nigra	H. Geoffrella	O. Pinariella
„ Parasitella	„ Divisella	„ Bracteella	G. Swederella
„ Granella	„ Peliella	H. Christiannana, c	„ Elongella
„ Cochyfidella	„ Longicornis	D. Oliiviella, c	„ Ononidis, to Aug.
„ Nigripunctella	„ Diffinis	GE. Minutella	„ Scutulatella
„ Albipunctella	„ Terrella	„ Flavimaculella	„ Scoticeella
„ Miscella, to Aug.	„ Desertella	„ Tripuncta	„ Loganella
„ Fuscipunctella,	„ Politella	„ Similella	„ Guttea
to Sept.	„ Mundella	„ Augustella	C. Laricella, c
„ Semifulvella	„ Boreella	„ Woodiella	„ Badiipennella
„ Bistrigella	„ Artemisiella	„ Grandis	„ Limosipennella



JUNE.

## IMAGOS.]

## JUNE.

C. Olivaceella	„ Murinipennella	„ Megerlella	„ Cratægi
„ Lutipennella	„ Cspærititiella	„ Obliquella	„ Demaryella
„ Viminetella	C. Lienigiella	„ Cingillella	„ Boyerella
„ Vitisella	B. Piniconella	„ Gangabella	„ Frangulella
„ Siccifolia	L. Contarbatella	„ Serricornis	„ Hippocastanella
„ Gryphipennella	„ Lacteella	„ Rhynchosporella	„ Cristatella
„ Nigricella	„ Raschkiella	„ Eleocharicella	N. Cryptella
„ Orbitella	„ Miscella, b	„ Biatomella	„ Intimella
„ Paripennella	„ Ochraceella, e	„ Triatomea	„ Headleyella
„ Albitarsella	„ Subbistrigella	„ Polliniella	„ Weaveri
„ Fuscocuprella	„ Atræa	„ Subocellea	„ Subbimaculella
„ Fabriciella	C. Bimaculella, e	„ Dispunctella	„ Apicella
„ Chalcogrammella	„ Schrankella	„ Cygnipennella	„ Sericopeza
„ Anatipennella	„ Flavicaput	„ Ochreella	„ Quinquella
„ Ibiennella, e	A. Atræa	T. Dodonæa	„ Angulifasciella
„ Palliatella	„ Terminella	„ Complanella	„ Argentipedella
„ Currucipennella	C. Festaliella	„ Angusticollælla	„ Regiella
„ Vulneraria	E. Trapeziella	L. Vacciniella	„ Continuella
„ Albicosta	„ Gleichenella	„ Scopariella	„ Alnetella
„ Pyrrhulipennella	„ Apicipunctella	„ Ulicicollælla, e	T. Pulverosella
„ Conspicueella	„ Albifrontella	L. Clerckella	P. Ochrodactylus
„ Lixella, e	„ Cinereopunctella	C. Spartifoliella	„ Trigonodactylus
„ Wockeella, e	„ Luticomella	„ Scitella	„ Parvidactylus
„ Discordella	„ Atricomella	„ Lotella	„ Plagiodactylus
„ Genistæ, e	„ Kilmunella	O. Salaciella	„ Fuscus
„ Niveicostella e	„ Holdenella	„ Auritella	„ Microdactylus
„ Therinella	„ Nigrella	„ Crepusculella	„ Pentadactylus
„ Troglodytella	„ Stabilella	B. Cidarella	„ Paludum
„ Lineolea	„ Adscitella	„ Ulmella	

Flowers are very attractive to most Butterflies, and to many Moths. While regaling themselves on the honey, they may be easily captured. Day-sugaring, as well as night, often yields a good harvest. Sugaring should not be confined to trees; thistles and other flowers may be "painted" with the sweetened intoxicant familiar to collectors, even in the bleakest and most unpromising places, and many additional species can be thus obtained.

Hybernated specimens of *C. Edusa*, *V. Polychloros*, *G. Rhamni*, and *M. Stellatarum*, are still out at the beginning of the month, though they are in such a tattered state from their long hybernation, as to be useless except for breeding purposes. The females of hybernated species should be sought for in the spring months by those who desire to rear specimens through all their stages from the egg.

The following should be boxed and chloroformed or cyanided at once:—*T. Rubi*, *H. Ilectus*, „ *Velleda*. *N. Ziczæ* may be found sitting in the crevices of the bark of poplars; and *L. Camelina* on the fronds of fern. *D. Euphorbiæ* and *F. Reticlella* are coast insects.

*E. Advenaria*, which is easily disturbed, may be found in its haunts low down among herbage and bushes on the sides of wood-paths. *E. Dolabraria* rests exposed on leaves in similar places. The banded variety of *B. Rhomboidaria* is common at Looe, Cornwall. *E. Pygmentaria* flies in the hot sunshine among long grass, and settles on low flowers. *E. Debilitata* may be disturbed from the grass on the sides of wood-paths in Cornwall and Devon. *M. Unangulata* and others may be driven from hedge-banks.

Mr. Wilkinson states that *A. Myrtillana* is confined to the north, but it has been taken plentifully on the Lickey Hills, Worcestershire, among bilberry. The males of *L. Sorbiana* fly wildly in open spaces in woods in the evening twilight. *S. Perlepidana* may be found among grass and low bushes in woods from the beginning of May.

## JUNE.

H. *Crassalis* has a habit of suddenly darting from over-hanging banks in woods. It is very active in the net. E. *Flammealis* occurs on sloping hills and cliffs near the sea, among fern; it is very local, but abundant where it occurs. B. *Pandalis* can be obtained from many woods by beating the long grass: in fact beating is the chief means of capture for the *Pyrales*. B. *Lancealis* is found in damp woods, or lanes near. H. *Nimbella* may be taken among thistles and ragwort on the coast.

E. *Messingiella* occurs in swamps and damp bottoms. C. *Nemorella* may be obtained by sweeping long grass in woods. Both the Larvæ and Imagos of C. *Troglodytella* may be found at the same time. The Larvæ are long-lived, and try one's patience in rearing.

The glittering little R. *Erxlebella* may now be found among lime underwood, on which, probably, the Larva feeds. C. *Alcyonipeuncella* is found only in sheltered places.

## LARVÆ.]

## JUNE.

## ON ALDER.

- ✓ M. Miniata
- ✓ A. Litura
- T. Punctulata
- ✓ E. Orbicularia
- Y. Elutata
- ✓ M. Rubiginata
- C. Fuscedinella

## APPLE.

- C. Neustria
- P. Chrysorrhæa
- D. Cæruleocephala
- E. Consignata
- S. Pariana
- H. Padellus
- C. Horridella
- „ Asperella
- P. Quercana
- G. Rhombella
- „ Leucatella
- T. Pulverosella

## ASPEN.

- ✓ C. Curtula
- „ Reclusa
- ✓ T. Populeti, between united leaves
- ✓ „ Munda
- ✓ B. Notha
- L. Hexapterata
- ✓ C. Testata

## ASH.

- P. Populi
- C. Xerampelina
- E. Fuscantaria, c
- „ Angularia
- S. Illustraria
- „ Lunaria
- G. Syringella

## ATRIPLEX AND CHENOPodium.

- G. Atriplicella
- „ Næviferella
- „ Hermannella
- „ Obsoletella

## BARBERRY.

- A. Berberata
- P. Certata
- E. Exiguata

## BEDSTRAW.

- D. Livornica
- L. Multistrigaria
- M. Ocellata
- M. Biriviata

## BEECH.

- P. Monacha
- X. Aurago
- B. Parthenias, s
- D. Unguicula
- S. Illustraria
- E. Angularia
- G. Papilionaria
- P. Favillaceana
- P. Quercana

## BILBERRY.

- C. Solidaginis
- Y. Elutata
- C. Phryganella

## BIRCH.

- ✓ E. Versicolora
- ✓ C. Trapezina, also other caterpillars
- ✓ B. Parthenias [Sep.
- C. Flavicornis, to
- L. Carmelita
- P. Lacertinaria
- D. Hamula
- T. Miniosa
- F. Nitidella
- ✓ E. Fulvago
- S. Illustraria
- A. Prodomaria
- ✓ T. Laricaria
- T. Punctulata
- G. Papilionaria, b
- E. Pendularia, b
- H. Aurantiaria
- „ Progemmaria
- H. Defoliaria
- S. Rhamnata

- C. Boreata
- I. Pectinea, to Oct.
- C. Fuscedinella

## BRAMBLE.

- L. Quercus
- P. Fusca
- P. Variegana
- T. Marginea [la, b
- D. Marginipunctel-

## BROOM.

- L. Quercus
- F. Conspicua
- P. Cytisaria, b
- C. Spartiata, b
- S. Cinctalis
- C. Costosa
- A. Spartiella
- „ Genistæ
- C. Saturatella, h

## BUCKTHORN.

- G. Rhamni
- P. Argiulus, fl
- S. Dubitata

## CABBAGE, &amp;c.

- P. Brassicæ
- „ Rapæ
- A. Fluctuata

## CHICKWEED.

- P. Flavocincta
- E. Nigra
- C. Ferrugaria

## DOCK.

- T. Rubricosa
- A. Pistacina
- E. Nigra
- P. Chi
- C. Exoleta

## ELM.

- V. Polychloros, e
- G. C-Album, b
- T. W-Album, b

- P. Cassinea, b
- F. Nitidella
- T. Stabilis
- „ Munda

- C. Diffinis
- „ Affinis
- B. Prodomaria
- H. Defoliaria
- C. Fuscedinella

## FIR.

- P. Monacha
- T. Piniperda
- B. Abietaria, b
- T. Firmaria

## FURZE.

- C. Costosa
- A. Spartiella

## GENISTA.

- P. Cytisaria, b
- G. Albipalpella
- C. Vibicella
- „ Genistæ
- D. Atomella
- G. Lentiginosella
- A. Genistæ
- C. Wailesella

## GRASSES.

- A. Galathen
- C. Pamphilus
- P. Linea
- H. Nictitans, r
- L. Cespitis
- E. Ochroleuca
- E. Mensuraria
- C. Lixella, b

## HAWTHORN.

- C. Neustria
- D. Cæruleocephala
- P. Chrysorrhæa
- „ Auriflua
- P. Populi
- T. Cratægi, b
- C. Spinula, b
- T. Stabilis

JUNE.

## LARVÆ.]

## JUNE.

M. Oxyacanthæ, b  
C. Spadicea  
H. Defoliaria  
R. Cratægata  
C. Elinguaria  
H. Rupicaprararia  
S. Pariana  
M. Advenella  
C. Subjectana  
P. Variegana  
S. Cæsiella, to Sept.  
S. Cratægella  
H. Padellus  
G. Leucatella  
C. Scabrella

## HYPERICUM.

D. Hypericella  
G. Aurogutella

## JUNIPER.

E. Pusillata  
„ Sobrinata, b  
T. Coniferata  
D. Rutilana  
Y. Margnellus

## LEGUMINOSÆ.

P. Adonis  
P. Comma, e  
L. Trifolii  
G. Tæniolella

## LICHENS.

M. Miniata, b  
L. Aureola  
„ Helvola  
„ Complana  
„ Companula, h, b  
„ Griseola, h, b  
G. Quadra, b  
N. Mundana, b  
P. Irrorella  
C. Glabraria  
M. Cineraria  
E. Resinea  
„ Lineola, c  
G. Alacella  
T. Pseudo-bomby-  
cella

## LILAC.

T. Gothica  
G. Syringella

## LIME.

X. Petrificata  
P. Cassinea, b  
P. Populi  
X. Citrago  
A. Ulmata  
H. Defoliaria  
C. Sequella

## MAPLE.

P. Plumigera  
S. Illustraria  
E. Omnicronaria  
C. Forskaleana  
C. Sequella

## NETTLE.

V. Atalanta  
„ Io  
„ Urticæ, b  
G. C-Album, b  
C. Cardui  
P. Chrysitis  
„ Iota  
„ Interrogationis  
B. Verticalis

## NUT.

P. Cassinea, b  
E. Vespertaria  
C. Advenaria  
B. Prodromaria  
H. Progemmaria  
„ Defoliaria  
O. Dilutata  
G. Papilionaria  
F. Nitidella

## OAK.

N. Chaonia, c  
T. Quercus  
P. Cassinea, b  
P. Populi  
D. Hamula  
H. Dispar  
P. Monacha

A. Litura  
C. Vaccinii  
C. Trapezina, also  
other Larvæ

A. Aprilina  
H. Protea  
X. Petrificata  
B. Parthenias, s  
C. Promissa  
„ Sponsa  
C. Ridens  
„ Diluta  
T. Instabilis  
„ Stabilis  
„ Miniosa  
H. Croceago  
E. Fulvago  
D. Oo  
S. Illustraria  
E. Tiliaria  
„ Erosaria  
„ Angularia  
P. Pilosaria  
N. Hispidaria  
A. Prodromaria  
E. Porata  
„ Punctaria  
H. Leucophearica  
„ Aurantaria  
„ Progemmaria  
E. Dodoneata  
„ Abbreviata  
N. Strigula  
A. Consociella  
„ Tumidella  
C. Phyganeella  
C. Radiatella  
„ Costella  
„ Sylvella  
„ Lucella  
P. Quercana

D. Rubiginea  
S. Illunaria  
S. Pruni

## POPLAR.

A. Iris ?  
C. Vinula, e  
N. Ziczac  
L. Dictæa, e  
P. Palpina  
S. Salicis  
P. Populi  
O. Upsilon, b  
„ Lota, b  
T. Populeti, be-  
tween the leaves  
C. Nupta  
G. Populella  
L. Hexapterata  
P. Suffusella

## PRIVET.

E. Fuscantaria  
H. Abruptaria  
G. Syringella

## REED.

N. Helmanni, r  
„ Crassicornis, r  
C. Mucronellus  
„ Gigantellus, in  
the stems  
„ Phragmitellus

## REST HARROW.

P. Acanthodactylus  
„ Phæodactylus  
„ Baliodactylus

## ROSE.

A. Badiata  
A. Derivata, petals  
P. Variegana

## SALLOW.

A. Iris  
P. Palpina, e  
P. Cassinea, b

## PLANTAIN.

T. Leucographa  
H. Auroraria  
O. Dilutata

## PLUM.

G. Quercifolia

JUNE.

## LARVÆ.]

## JUNE.

G. Quercifolia	T. Betulæ	T. Caudella	G. Quercifolia
F. Nitidella	C. Neustria		S. Salicis
O. Lota	G. Quercifolia	<b>THISTLE.</b>	T. Instabilis
E. Viminalis	E. Lanestris		„ Gracilis
N. Subrosea	T. Cratægi	C. Cardui	O. Upsilon, b
B. Notha	C. Spinula	P. Chrysitis	„ Lota
T. Opima	F. Nitidella	G. Flavago, in the	A. Litura
„ Gracilis	T. Instabilis	stems	T. Retusa
E. Orbicularia	C. Spadicea	<b>THYME.</b>	E. Viminalis
C. Exanthemata	V. Oleagina		C. Vaccinii
L. Marginata	M. Oxyacanthæ, b	P. Dilutella	C. Nupta
L. Hexapterata	R. Cratægata	G. Artemisiella	M. Salicalis
Y. Elutata	E. Irriguata, c		S. Illunaria
M. Salicalis	H. Defoliaria	<b>VIOLET. (DOG.)</b>	P. Saligna
C. Sequella	M. Suavella		
P. Gibbosella	C. Horridella	A. Paphia, b	<b>YARROW.</b>
G. Populella		„ Aglaia, b	N. Zonaria
„ Temerella	<b>SPINDLE.</b>	<b>WILLOW.</b>	A. Incarnata
„ Soroculella	I. Adustata		A. Gilvaria
	H. Plumbellus		
<b>SLOE.</b>	„ Irrorillus	V. Antiopa	
G. C-Album, b	„ Evonymellus	N. Ziczac	

P. Machaon, c	... P. Palustre, &c. in fens	A. Pistacina, b...	Ranunculus, &c.
P. Daplidice	..... Weld, &c.	P. Flavocincta	... Various fruit trees,
A. Cardamine	... Cardamine, & other		and low plants
	Cruciferae	H. Satura	..... Honeysuckle
L. Sinapis	..... Tufted vetch	C. Vetusta	..... Meadow and marsh
L. Ægeria	..... Couch grass, &c.		plants
H. Semele	..... Quaking grass, &c.	„ Exoleta	..... Turnip, &c.
„ Tithonus	..... Annual meadow do.	C. Linariæ, c	..... Toadflax
„ Hyperanthus, b	... Ditto and millet ditto	C. Verbasci	... } Verbascum
G. C-Album, b	... Currant, hop, &c.	„ Scrophulariæ	} scrophulariæ, &c.
A. Adippe, b	..... Violet and heartsease	H. Armigera	..... Wild mignonette
C. Dispar	..... Great water dock	H. Arbuti	..... Mouse-ear
P. Argiulus	..... Holly buds	A. Luctuosa	..... Convolvulus
„ Corydon	..... Vetch?	C. Chamomilæ	... Wild chamomile
T. Tages, e	..... Trefoil & woundwort	P. Orichalcea	..... Hemp agrimony
D. Livornica	..... Vine, &c.	I. Vernaria, b	... Clematis
C. Castrensis, e	... Sea wormwood, &c.	A. Incanata	..... Pink, vetch, &c.
N. Fulva	..... In stems of Poa aqua-	F. Atomaria	..... Heath, centaurea,
	tica		lotus, &c.
G. Flavago	..... Ditto burdock, thistle,	A. Citraria	..... Furze blossoms
	water betony, &c.	A. Fluctuata	..... Horseradish, &c.
H. Petasitis	..... Ditto & roots of but-	P. Vitalbata, e	... Clematis
	ter bur and burdock	„ Bipunctaria	... Clover
C. Haworthii	..... Cotton grass	C. Imbutata	..... Vaccinium oxycoccus
A. Cursoria	..... Spurge	H. Rostralis	..... Hop
N. Subrosea	..... Myrica gale & sallow	P. Punicealis	..... Origanum



JUNE.

## LARVÆ.]

## JUNE.

P. Purpuralis.....	Mint	„ Artemesiella ...	Thyme
C. Scintillulana....	Scutellaria galericu- lata	„ Sequax .....	Sun cistus
E. Murana .....	Moss	„ Fraternella ...	Stitchwort
G. Mellonella.....	Wax in bee-hives	„ Leucatella .....	Mountain ash, &c.
C. Paludellus.....	Typha latifolia	„ Ericinella .....	Heath
„ Forficellus.....	In the stems of Poa aquatica	C. Striatella .....	Tansy
„ Cicatricellus...	Bulrush	B. Fusco-ænea ...	Cistus
P. Salicella .....	Willow shoots	N. Durdhamella ..	Marjoram
S. Nævana .....	Shoots of holly	A. Granitella .....	Fleabane
D. Shepherdana ..	Tops of meadowsweet and hemp agrimony	C. Solitariella ...	Greater stitchwort
L. Francillana ...	In stems of hemlock	„ Aleyonipen- ella .....	Centaurea nigra
P. Aspersana .....	Spire filipendula and poterium sanguisorba	„ Conspicuellla ...	Ditto
E. Ruficiliana ...	Seeds of cowslip	„ Ochrea .....	Cistus
D. Marginipunc- tella, b .....	Hazel, &c.	„ Trogodactella ..	Fleabane and agri- mony
H. Padi .....	Prunus padus	„ Onosmella, b...	Viper's bugloss
P. Porrectella.....	Hesperis matronilis	„ Murinipennella	Luzula, seeds
„ Dalella .....	Arabis	O. V-flava .....	In fungi & wine corks
O. Sparganella ...	Bur reed	C. Chærophyllel- lus, e .....	Umbelliferæ
D. Liturella .....	Knapweed	L. Conturbatella ..	Epilobium angusti- folium
„ Purpurea .....	Torilis anthriscus	H. Rœsella.....	Atriplex and cheno- podium
„ Capreolella ...	Root leaves of Bur- net saxifrage	E. Magnificella ...	Luzula pilosa
„ Conterminella	Shoots of sallows and osiers	E. Perplexella ...	Aira cæspitosa
„ Angelicella ...	Angelica sylvestris	„ Zonariella ...	Ditto
„ Applana .....	Umbelliferæ	N. Poterii .....	Poterium sangui- sorba
„ Albipunctella ..	Chærophyllyum	P. Rhododactylus	Flowers of roses
„ Douglasella ...	Umbelliferæ	„ Hieracii .....	Hieracium umbella- tum
„ Weirella.....	Anthriscus sylvestris	„ Pilosellæ .....	Ditto pilosella
G. Velocella .....	Sheep's sorrel	„ Spilodactylus ..	Marrubium vulgare
„ Ocellatella.....	Flowers of sea beet	„ Lithodactylus ..	Fleabane

## VARIOUS TREES AND PLANTS.

H. Dispar	C. Gothica
D. Rubiginea	„ Instabilis
O. Antiqua	P. Pilosaria
S. Satellitia, also other larvæ	C. Elinguaria
T. Exoleta	T. Heparana, b
	S. Lacunana

## VARIOUS PLANTS.

A. Caja	„ Spadicea
„ Villica, to April	A. Litura
A. Nigricans	„ Pistacina
N. Bella	C. Exoleta
X. Flavago	A. Tragopogonis
T. Icterana	M. Maura
C. Vaccinii	C. Virgaureana

JUNE.

## LARVÆ.]

## JUNE.

From the end of this month to August, the delicate green larva of *P. Machaon* may be found in fens and marshes, feeding on umbelliferous plants. This, the largest of our Butterflies, never thrives when removed from its marshy habitat; all attempts to naturalize it in other localities having failed. The late Mr John Wolley once turned out a large number of the perfect insects in the neighbourhood of Matlock, and in the autumn of the same year the larvæ were found feeding on the common fennel; but only an occasional straggler of the perfect insect was seen the following season. A similar experiment has been tried in Devonshire, and as soon as the Imagos emerged from the chrysalis, they were pursued and devoured by swallows. Birds often snap up a Butterfly when on the wing at some height from the ground, and the severed wings sailing slowly downwards are all that remain to tell the tale.

Towards the end of the month, *G. Rhamni* may be found of all sizes on the two Buckthorns, *R. Catharticus* and *Frangula*. Sloe bushes in the neighbourhood of woods should be beaten this month for *T. Betulæ*.

*C. Ligniperda* may be taken at night by visiting the trees which can be seen to have been bored by this strong-smelling three-year wood-feeder. If roughly handled, it feigns death for some time.

*C. Spinula* is found on mountain ash, as well as hawthorn and sloe. The ordinary food-plant of *P. Fusca* is bramble, but it is also found on sloe, and other plants. It moves about in a case composed of crossed pieces of leaf, grass &c. It is two years feeding. *T. Cratagi* are extremely various in their appearance. Though hawthorn is their food-plant they will eat plum, &c. They often die whilst changing their fourth skin. *L. Trifolii* is seldom found far from the coast; and when a number are removed from their habitat, there is generally a large per-centage of deaths. *L. Griseola*, though a lichen-feeder, will not refuse sawlow and other plants. With *L. Complanula*, *M. Miniata*, and *C. Quadra*, it should not be sought for later than the beginning of this month, or perhaps better at the end of May, as all these species are often full-fed at that period, and if left too late, may be found to be ichneumonised. *L. Complanula* is more especially found on the lichens on ash and elm.

*P. Palpina* has a knack of wriggling off the branch it is on, as soon as the branch is touched. *P. Cassinea* lies close along the petiole of a leaf, and is not easily seen. Though elm and hazel are its favourite food, it will eat of almost any tree; as also will *P. Populi*. *P. Cassinea*, although not generally full-fed until this month, is sometimes more forward; it should, therefore, also be looked for in May.

The little black eggs of *C. Bifida* and *Furcula* may be now found on the upper side of the leaf of poplars, willows, and willows; whilst on the under side of the leaves of birch, the white ones of *L. Dictæoides*, *N. Dromedarius*, and *L. Camelina* may be seen; on poplars and willows, those of *L. Dictæo*, *N. Ziczæe*, and *P. Palpina*; and on maple, those of *L. Cucullina*. The eggs of *C. Munitata* hatch this month, and hibernate to March.

*X. Lithoxylea*, *M. Strigilis*, *L. Literosa*, *G. Trilinea*, *C. Morpheus*, and many others, may be found on elder, red currant, beans, &c., by visiting them with a lantern at night. The larva of *C. Exoleta* now begins to feed upon dock, bladder campion, &c. *M. Oxyacanthæ* are easily found at night. They fall to the ground the moment they are touched. *B. Notha* is more frequently found on aspen than sawlow. When full-fed it eats some depth into rotten wood, and then assumes the pupa state. *T. Rubricosa* will eat elm as well as dock. *G. Flavago* is oftener found in the stems of the wetted thistle (*C. Acanthoides*), than in other kinds. *A. Tragopogonis* prefers columbine to anything else, eating the seed-pods. *A. Aprilina* may be found in the day-time, hiding in the crevices of oak trunks.

*E. Fuscantaria* may be beaten from its food tree, small, at the end of the month. Ash is its favourite food. Old junipers in gardens and shrubberies should be searched to the middle of this month for *B. Sobrinata*. *E. Erosaria* will eat birch, though its favourite food is oak.

The long slender case of *T. Pseudo-bombycella*, which has hibernated, may be found in this and the preceding month on the lichen-covered trunks of beech, oak, &c. *G. Syringella* is most frequently found on young ash trees. *S. Pruni*, which feeds this month on plum, seems proved to be the second brood of *P. Opacella*.

JUNE.

## PUPÆ.]

## JUNE.

## SUSPENDED, OR ATTACHED TO PLANTS.

- A. Cratægi, b ..... Among hawthorn, sloe, &c.  
 G. C-Album ..... Among nettles, on walls, &c.  
 L. Sibylla ..... On stems of fern, honeysuckle, &c.  
 O. Sambucaria ..... Among ivy leaves, &c.

## SPUN UP, OR UNDER MOSS, &amp;c.

- A. Trifolii, A. Lonicæræ, and }  
   A. Filipendula ..... } Spun up on stems of grass, &c.  
 O. Potatoria ..... Spun up among, or near grass  
 L. Quadra, e ..... On palings near lichen-covered trees  
   „ Griseola ..... Under moss on lichen-covered trees  
 D. Falcatoria ..... Between united birch leaves  
   „ Unguicula ..... Ditto   beech ditto  
 S. Irrorella, b ..... Under stones, &c., covered with ground-lichen  
   near the coast  
 C. Elinguaria ..... Under moss on poplars

## SUBTERRANEAN.

- H. Semele ..... Under clods on dry banks, &c.  
 X. Rurea ..... Under moss on old stumps, &c.  
   „ Hepatica ..... Ditto  
   „ Polyodon, e ..... Under clods and stones  
 M. Abjecta, e ..... Under clods and stones, in an earthen cocoon  
 A. Unanimis ..... Under bark of willows in damp places  
   „ Upsilon, e ..... Under bark of willow and poplar  
   „ Abictaria, e ..... At fir

JUNE.

## IMAGOS.]

## JULY.

P. Brassicae, e, 2	H. Sylvinus, e	„ Strigosa	R. Tenebrosa
„ Rapae, m, 2	Z. Aesculi	„ Ligustri, b	A. Valligera
A. Galathea	C. Ligniperda	„ Rumicis	„ Puta
H. Semele, m	C. Furcula, b	„ Auricoma	„ Suffusa
H. Janira	„ Bifida, b	„ Menyanthidis, he	„ Exclamationis, b
„ Tithonus	N. Ziczac, b	L. Conigera	„ Corticea
„ Hyperanthus	P. Palpina, b	„ Turca	„ Ripae
E. Blandina, m	L. Dictaea, b	„ Lithargyria	„ Cursoria
C. Davus, he	„ Dictaeoides	„ Littoralis	„ Nigricans
„ Pamphilus, 2	L. Camelina	„ Pudorina	„ Tritici
L. Sibylla	P. Monacha	„ Comma	„ Aquilina
A. Iris	D. Fascelina	„ Impura	„ Porphyrea, he
C. Cardui, e	O. Antiqua	„ Pallens	„ Ravida
V. Atalanta, e	L. Ctenosa, ma	„ Phragmitidis	„ Pyrophila
„ Polychloros, e	S. Salicis, e	S. Ulvae	} ma „ Lucerneae
„ Urticae	M. Miniata	N. Despecta	
G. C-Album	L. Aureola	„ Neurica	T. Ianthina
A. Paphia	„ Helvola	„ Nictitans	„ Fimbria
„ Adippe	„ Complana	H. Nictitans	„ Interjecta
„ Aglata, he	„ Complanaula	A. Putris	„ Subsequa
M. Athalia, he	„ Griseola	X. Rurea	„ Orbona
T. Pruni	(E. Quadra	„ Lithoxylen	„ Pronuba
„ W-Album	C. Mesomiella	„ Sublustris	N. Depuncta
„ Quercus	P. Irrorella	„ Polyodon	„ Augur
C. Dispar	N. Mundana	„ Hepatica	„ Plecta
P. Acis	„ Senex	„ Scolopacina	„ C-Nigrum
„ Argiolus	A. Caja	N. Saponariae	„ Ditrapezium
„ Corydon, e	P. Fuliginosa, b	C. Graminis, e	„ Rhomboidea
„ Aegon	S. Menthrasti	C. Cytherea	„ Brunnea
„ Artaxerxes	„ Lubricipeda	M. Abjecta	„ Festiva
P. Linea	E. Grammica	„ Furva	„ Dahlii
„ Sylvanus	„ Cribrum	„ Brassicae	„ Subrosea
P. Staticeae	L. Quereus	„ Persicariae	„ Bella
A. Trifolii	C. Castrensis	A. Connexa	„ Baja
„ Lonicerae	„ Neustria	„ Gemina	„ Sobrina
„ Filipendulae	O. Potatoria	„ Unanimis, b	O. Suspecta
S. Ocellatus	P. Opacella	„ Fibrosa, ma	„ Upsilon
„ Populi, b	„ Fusca	„ Oulea	T. Subtusa, b
S. Ligustri, b	F. Nitidella	M. Strigilis	„ Retusa, e
„ Convolvuli	L. Testudo	„ Fasciameula	C. Trapezina
„ Pinastri	T. Dersa	„ Literosa	„ Diffinis
D. Galii, m	„ Batis, e	„ Furuncula	„ Affinis
C. Porcellus	C. Duplaria	M. Expolita	E. Ochroleuca
M. Stellatarum	„ Or. b	„ Arcuosa	D. Carpophaga, b
S. Bembeciformis	„ Ocularis, b	C. Haworthii	„ Consersa
T. Ichneumoniforme	B. Perla	G. Trilinea	H. Dysoden, b
„ Scoliaforme	„ Glandifera	C. Morphoea	„ Serena, b
„ Tipuliforme	A. Psi	„ Alsines	E. Viminalis, b
„ Myopaeforme	„ Leporina	„ Blanda	E. Lucipara
„ Formicaforme	„ Megacephala, b	„ Cubicularis	A. Herbida



JULY.

## IMAGOS.]

## JULY.

A. Occulta	„ Roboraria	„ Cæsiata, he	C. Picata
„ Nebulosa	„ Consortaria	„ Flavicinctata	„ Sagittata
„ Tincta	G. Obscurata	„ Olivaria	„ Russata
„ Advena, b	D. Obfuscata	„ Miaria	„ Immanata
H. Assimilis	„ Torvaria	E. Affinitata	„ Prunata
„ Adusta	P. Trepidaria	„ Alchemillata	„ Testata
„ Dentina	M. Cineraria	„ Decolorata	„ Populata
„ Chenopodii	P. Cytisaria	„ Tæniata	„ Fulvata
„ Suasa	G. Smaragdaria	„ Unifasciata	„ Pyraliata
„ Thalassina, b	„ Papilionaria	„ Eriocetaria	„ Dotata
C. Lychnitis	I. Vernaria, b	„ Blomerii	P. Comitata
„ Absinthii	P. Bajularia	E. Linariata, b	E. Mensuraria
„ Umbratica	H. Thymaria, b	„ Centaureata	„ Plumbaria
H. Pisi	H. Auroraria	„ Succenturiata	„ Bipunctaria
H. Dipsacea	A. Sylvata	„ Pernotata	„ Lineolata
A. Myrtilli, he	E. Heparata	„ Haworthiata	C. Imbutata
A. Luctuosa	V. Cambria	„ Egenaria	A. Plagiata
E. Venustula	A. Scutulata	„ Pimpinellata	L. Nivaria
„ Fuscata	„ Bisetata	„ Denotata	C. Obliquaria
A. Urtice	„ Trigeminata	„ Innotata, b	O. Chærophyllata
„ Triplasia	„ Contiguaria	„ Subnotata	H. Proboscidalis
P. Illustris	„ Rusticata	„ Absynthiata	„ Rostralis
„ Chrysitis	„ Osseata	„ Tenuiata, b	„ Crassalis, b, he
„ Bractea	„ Holosericeata	„ Subciliata	II. Albistrigalis
„ Iota	„ Virgularia	„ Coronata	„ Costæstrigalis
„ Pulchrina	„ Ornata, b	„ Rectangulata	S. Turfosalis
„ Interrogationis	„ Incanata	T. Coniferata	R. Sericealis
M. Maura	„ Immutata	„ Firmaria	H. Derivalis
C. Nupta, c	„ Imitaria	Y. Elutata	„ Barbalis
„ Sponsa	„ Aversata	M. Rubiginata	„ Tarsipennalis
„ Promissa	„ Inornata	„ Ocellata	„ Nemoralis
P. Aenea	„ Degeneraria	„ Albicillata	„ Cribralis
O. Sambucaria	„ Emarginata, b	„ Hastata	O. Dentalis
E. Apiciaria	B. Amatara	„ Tristata	P. Costalis
„ Vespertaria	C. Pusaria	„ Procellata	„ Farinalis
R. Cratagata	„ Exanthemata	„ Unangulata	„ Glaucinalis
A. Prunaria	A. Flexula	„ Rivata	A. Pinguinalis
T. Laricaria	M. Alternata	„ Biriviata	„ Cuprealis
„ Crepuscularia	„ Litorata	„ Montanata	C. Angustalis
M. Margaritata	H. Wavaria	„ Galiata	E. Octomaculata
E. Fasciaria	S. Plumaria	A. Rubidata	A. Nemoralis
P. Syringaria	F. Atomaria	C. Munitata	E. Flammealis
S. Illunaria	„ Brummeata	E. Quadrifasciaria	D. Lateralis
„ Illustraria, c	„ Limbaria	C. Bilineata	N. Ciliaris
C. Elinguaria, c	M. Euphorbiata	P. Tersata	P. Stratiota
C. Glabraria, c	A. Strigillaria	„ Lignata	H. Nymphaæata
„ Lichenaria	A. Grossulariata	„ Vitalbata	„ Stagnata
B. Repandata	L. Adustata	S. Rhamnata	A. Niveus, c
„ Rhomboidaria	L. Marginata	„ Vetulata	B. Flavalis
„ Abietaria, b	L. Didymata	„ Undulata	„ Pandalis

JULY.

## IMAGOS.]

## JULY.

B. Fuscalis	„ Suavella	„ Pruniana	„ Inopiana
„ Hyalinalis	„ Advenella	„ Gentianana	„ Fænella
„ Verticalis	„ Marmorea	„ Sellana	D. Petiverella
„ Terrealis	„ Pinguis	P. Salicella, b	„ Alpinana
„ Asinalis	„ Artemisiella	S. Achatana	„ Simpliciana
„ Urticata	P. Carnella	D. Grotiana	„ Tanaceti
E. Crocenlis	„ Ornatella	Q. Pilleriana	„ Plumbagana
„ Verbascalis	„ Dilutella	T. Icterana	„ Consortana
P. Margaritalis	„ Fusca	„ Viburnana	C. Finitimana
„ Stramentalis	„ Formosa	„ Viridana	H. Paykulliana
S. Sticticalis	„ Betulae	„ Forsterana	„ Ocellana
„ Palealis	„ Palumbella	„ Dumetana	„ Dealbana
„ Cinetalis	N. Roberella	„ Heparana	„ Neglectana
S. Alpinalis	C. Falsellus	„ Ribcana	„ Aceriana
„ Lutealis	„ Chrysoneuchellus	„ Cinnamomeana	„ Trimaculana
„ Olivalis	„ Pratellus	„ Corylana	„ Minutana
„ Prunalis	„ Dumetellus	„ Transitana	S. Nævana
„ Decrepitalis	„ Ericellus	L. Semialbana	A. Diminutana
S. Hybridalis	„ Hamellus	„ Costana	„ Biarcuana
N. Cucullatella	„ Pascuellus	„ Unifasciana	„ Derasana
„ Strigula	„ Hortucllus	„ Fulvana	„ Obtusana
S. Pariana	„ Culmellus	„ Roborana	D. Shepherdana
C. Scintillulana	„ Inquinatellus	„ Xylosteara	„ Læfilingiana
E. Cembrae	„ Geniculus	„ Rosana	C. Bergmanniana
„ Atomalis	„ Contaminellus	D. Angustiorana	„ Forskalcana
„ Ambigualis	„ Selasellus	P. Lecheana	„ Holmiana
„ Truncicollata	„ Tristellus	N. Udmanniana	O. Literana, to Oct.
„ Cratægella	„ Furcatellus	S. Roborana	and h. to April
„ Frequentella	„ Pinetellus	„ Rosæcolana	„ Boscana
„ Phaeoleuca	„ Latistrius	„ Amænana	P. Rufana, to Nov.
„ Resinea	„ Perlellus	L. Campoliliana	„ Favillaceana, to
„ Murana	„ Warringtonellus	„ Cinerana	Oct.
„ Alpina	C. Paludellus	„ Nisella	„ Umbrana, to Oct.
„ Gracilalis	„ Mucronellus	„ Penkleriana	„ Variegana
„ Pallida	„ Forficellus	P. Demarniana	„ Aspersana
A. Colonella	„ Gigantellus	„ Stabilana	„ Caledoniana
A. Grisella	„ Phragmitellus	„ Solandriana	T. Caudana, to Sept
A. Lotella	„ Cicatricellus	„ Ophthalmicæna, c	P. Profundana
„ Farrellia	„ Quercana	„ e, to Sept.	„ Corticana
E. Elutelia	S. Revayana, to the	C. Scopoliana	„ Bouchardana
„ Semirufa, b	autumn	„ Hohenwarthiana	„ Tenerana
E. Interpunctella	A. Gerningiana	„ Parvulana	„ Hawkerana, to
H. Nebulælla	„ Prodromana	„ Cæcimaculana	Sept.
„ Binaevella	H. Augustana	„ Expallidana	„ Signatana
„ Sinuella	B. Semifasciana	H. Trigeminana	A. Uimana
A. Consociella	„ Hartmanniana, c	„ Cirsiana	S. Populana, to Sept
„ Tumidella	A. Corticana	„ Scutulana	„ Spiniana
C. Bistriga	„ Betuletana	„ Brunnichiana	„ Obscurana
N. Achatinella	„ Capræana	„ Tetragonana	„ Janthinana
M. Cribrum	„ Ochroleucana	„ Turbidana	„ Rufillana

JULY.

## IMAGOS.]

## JULY.

S. E. Aurana	" Fuligana	" Subammannella	" Nigra
" Trauniana	" Cespitana	" Argentimaculel-	" Temerella
" Regiana	" Politana, he	N. Fasciellus [la	" Lentiginosella
" Nigricostana	" Latifasciana	" Cupriacellus	" Mulinella
S. Heegerana	" Bifasciana	" Minimellus	" Palustrella
" Leplastriana	M. Schulziana, he	S. Lutarea	" Soroculella
A. Coniferana	C. Audouinana	S. Cratægella	" Peliella
" Cosmophorana	" Tesserana	H. Plumbellus	" Alacella
R. Buoliana	A. Schrebersiana	" Vigintipuncta-	" Terrella
" Pinicolana	" Badiana	tus, e	" Desertella
" Piniworana	" Onicana	" Irrorellus	" Artemisiella
" Sylvestrana	" Dubrisana	" Padellus	" Senectella
" Occultana	C. Nigromaculana	" Evonymellus	" Similis
P. Monticolana	E. Atricapitana	" Padi	" Affinis
E. Saturnana	" Dubitana	A. Pusiella	" Boreella
" Germarana, b	" Sodaliana	P. Curtisellus	" Galbanella
C. Juliana	" Carduana	P. Porrectella	" Basaltinella
" Splendana	" Nana	C. Sequella	" Domestica
" Grossana	" Ambiguella	" Vittella	" Rhombella
" Pomonella	" Angustana, he	" Costella, e, to	" Humeralis
" Funebrana	" Notulana	Sept.	" Vulgella
G. Hypericana	" Griseana	" Lucella	" Fugitivella
" Modestana	" Rupicola	" Horridella	" Distinctella
" Microgrammana	" Affinitana	" Scabrella	" Maculiferella
" Wimmerana	" Flavicipiliana	" Asperella, to Oct.	" Hubneri
" Citrana	" Roseana	" Nemorella	" Atrella
S. Icteriana	" Subroscana	" Xylostella	" Instabilella
C. Cinctana	" Anthemidana	O. Sparganella	" Atriplicella
" Hybridana	" Ruficiliana	P. Quercana	" Sequax
" Subjectana	X. Hamana	E. Allisella	" Leucatella
" Virgaureana	L. Dilucidana	D. Costosa	" Nanella
" Alternella	" Francillana, b	" Liturella	" Mouffetella
" Puseuana	" Smeathmanniana	" Bipunctosa, e	" Dodecella
" Sinuana	" Alternana	" Assimilella	" Tenebrosella
" Octomaculana,	D. Rutilana	" Nanatella	" Ligulella
to Sept.	A. Dipoltella [la	" Ciniflonella	" Taniolella
" Penziana	D. Marginipunctel-	" Hypericella	" Coronillella
" Nubilana	X. Melanella	" Conterminella	" Albipalpella
A. Pratana	O. Birdella	" Angelicella	" Bifractella
E. Fulvipunctana	" Bisontella, he	" Carduella	" Lucidella
" Purpurana	" Vaeulella	" Applana, to Sept.	" Lutulentella
" Ericetana	E. Boleti	" Albipunctella	" Arundinetella
" Striana	T. Ferruginella	" Pulcherrimella	" Gemmella
" Branderiana	" Semifulvella	" Douglasella	" Ericinella
O. Antiquana	" Tapetzella	" Weirella	" Inopella
S. Conchana	" Picarella	P. Gibbosella	" Subocella
" Lacunana	" Caprimulgella	G. Cinerella	P. Lappella
" Urticana	" Merdella	" Rufescens	" Metzneriella
" Micana	" Simplicella	" Gerronella	" Carlinella
" Alternella	" Ochraceella	" Malvella	" Neuropterella

JULY.

## IMAGOS.]

## JULY.

C. Cytisella	O. Piniariella	„ Inflatae	„ Ulicicolella
A. Spartiella	G. Syringella	„ Therinella	P. Suffusella
„ Genistæ	„ Omiscella	„ Troglodytella	„ Saligna
Y. Juniperellus	„ Auroguttella	„ Lineolea	C. Spartifoliella
„ Marginellus	C. Brougniardellum	„ Apicella	„ Waillesella
N. Verbasella	to Sept.	„ Argentula	„ Scitella
„ Durdhamella	O. Loganella	„ Annulatella	O. Salaciella
S. Parenthesella	C. Juncicolella	S. Pedella	„ Crepusculella
P. Bicostella	„ Laricella	C. Eximia	B. Maritima
H. Christiannana, b	„ Badiipennella	„ Lienigella	„ Frangulella
Æ. Flavimaculella	„ Solitariella	B. Præangusta	N. Quinquella
„ Formosella	„ Lutipennella	„ Piniconella	„ Angufasiella
„ Lunaris	„ Fuscadinella	O. V-flava	„ Poterii
„ Lambdella	„ Viminetella	C. Insecurellus, c	„ Immundella
„ Panzerella	„ Viticella	„ Illigerellus	B. Quadrimaculella
„ Fuscescens	„ Nigricella	„ Chaerophyllellus	A. Benetii
„ Pseudo-spretella	„ Orbitella	L. Conturbatella	P. Rhododactylus
„ Quadripuncta	„ Albiparcella	„ Propinquella	„ Ochrodactylus
B. Senescens	„ Aleyonipennella	„ Lacteella	„ Isodactylus
„ Fusco-cuprea	„ Frischella	„ Ochraceella	„ Zetterstedtii
„ Cicadella	„ Deauratella	„ Phragmitella	„ Acanthodactylus
A. Torquatella	„ Fabriciella	„ Rhamniella	„ Punctidactylus
A. Granitella, to Sep.	„ Chalcogrammella	C. Linneella	„ Parvidactylus
G. Thrasonella	„ Hemerobiella	„ Bimaculella	„ Hieracii
„ Equitella, b	„ Anatipennella	H. Roesella	„ Pilosella
D. Ocnorostomella	„ Ibipennella	A. Profugella	„ Phaodactylus
A. Ephippella	„ Palliatella	„ Atratella	„ Bipunctidactylus
„ Nitidella	„ Currucepennella	E. Magnificella	„ Plagiodyctylus
„ Albistria	„ Vulnerariæ	„ Gleichencella	„ Fuscus
„ Glaucinella	„ Pyrrhulipennella, he	„ Flavicomella	„ Lithodactylus, b
„ Retinella	„ Conspicueella	„ Stabilella	„ Lienigianus
„ Abdominalis, b	„ Vibicella	„ Perplexella	„ Tephrodactylus
„ Dilactella	„ Lixella	„ Zonariella	„ Osteodactylus
„ Andereggiella	„ Ochrea	„ Cingillella	„ Brachydactylus
„ Curvella	„ Wockeella	„ Rhynchosporella	„ Galactodactylus
„ Sorbiella	„ Saturatella	„ Triatomea	„ Spilodactylus
„ Pygmaella	„ Discordella	„ Pollinariella	„ Blaiodactylus
„ Gædardella	„ Genistæ	„ Subocellea	„ Tetradyctylus
„ Brockeella	„ Niveicostella	L. Coryli	„ Pentadactylus
„ Aurulentella	„ Onosmella	„ Scopariella	
C. Farinatella			
„ Gysscelinella			

This is the great month for insects in the perfect state, though the very minute species are not so numerous as in June; still, all the great divisions, and especially the Tortricæ, are well represented. During the hot months of summer, the cycle of insect-life is often so rapidly completed, while the commencement and duration of that cycle vary so much according to the temperature, that not unfrequently a single month includes the time-space in which a species passes through all the stages of its existence; and five to six weeks the period for a brood to hatch from the egg, attain the Imago state, deposit eggs, and die.



## JULY.

So many gems now reward the labours of the careful investigator, that our available space is insufficient for their detailed record. It may, however, be mentioned that *T. Ichneumoniforme* should be sought for on slopes on the coast; and *L. Littoralis* on sand-hills in similar situations. Though woods, forests, &c., are the most prolific in the number of species they yield, barren-looking places will well repay a careful search. Insect-life teems on every side; and each peculiar locality produces peculiar insects. While the dry land and the level country should be made to yield their treasures, marshes and mountains ought to be diligently explored; and all the resources which science and experience have placed at the disposal of the collector, for obtaining the insects in all their stages, be now energetically put into operation, during the height of the season, which will soon pass away, and with it many valued species whose acquisition would have been

“A consummation devoutly to be wished.”

## LARVÆ.]

## ON ALDER.

G. Elongella  
 T. Alnifoliella,  
 under-side  
 „ Frolichella  
 „ Stettinensis  
 „ Klemannella  
 N. Glutinosæ

## APPLE, &amp;c.

P. Monacha, b  
 D. Cæruleocephala  
 A. Æscularia  
 S. Pyrella  
 O. Gutta  
 L. Clerckella  
 L. Pomifoliella  
 N. Pomella  
 „ Atricollis  
 „ Melella, wild  
 T. Pulverosella, do.

## ASH.

C. Fraxini  
 E. Fuscantaria, b

## ASPEN.

C. Reclusa  
 „ Curtula, between  
 the leaves  
 C. Or, do.  
 N. Tritophus  
 C. Fraxini  
 G. Populetorum

## BEDSTRAW.

D. Livornica  
 C. Porcellus  
 „ Elpenor  
 A. Emarginata  
 M. Galiata

## BEECH.

S. Fagi  
 D. Unguicula  
 B. Parthenias  
 E. Angularia  
 F. Trilinearia  
 P. Favillaceana  
 L. Faginella

„ Messaniella  
 N. Tityrella

## BILBERRY.

G. Rlicifolia  
 E. Advenaria  
 N. Myrtillella

## BIRCH.

T. Betulæ, b  
 P. Palpina  
 N. Tritophus  
 „ Dromedarius  
 L. Dictæoides  
 L. Camclina  
 P. Populi  
 E. Versicolora  
 A. Leporina  
 O. Miniosa  
 X. Petrificata, b  
 B. Parthenias  
 C. Flavicornis  
 E. Tiliaria  
 A. Prodromaria  
 C. Pusaria  
 P. Ferrugana  
 T. Bistrigella, to Sep.  
 S. Griseo-capitella, to Sept.  
 G. Populetorum  
 O. Betulæ  
 L. Ulmifoliella  
 „ Cavella  
 „ Clerckella  
 N. Luteella  
 N. Betulicola

## BUCKTHORN.

S. Dubitata  
 N. Catharticella

## CLEMATIS, &amp;c.

E. Haworthiata, m  
 fl.  
 „ Coronata, do.

## CLOVER.

C. Edusa  
 „ Hyale  
 E. Bipunctaria

## JULY.

## CONVOLVULUS, &amp;c.,

S. Convolvuli  
 A. Emarginata

## ELM.

T. Stabilis  
 „ Instabilis  
 B. Hirtaira  
 A. Betularia  
 H. Defoliaria  
 C. Limosipennella  
 L. Schreberella  
 „ Tristrigella  
 N. Marginicolella

## FIR.

P. Monacha, b  
 T. Piniperda  
 T. Variata  
 A. Pygmæana

## GRASSES.

L. Megæara  
 C. Pamphilus

## HAWTHORN.

L. Camelina  
 H. Dispar  
 E. Lanestris  
 D. Cæruleocephala  
 P. Populi  
 C. Spinula  
 S. Pyrella  
 E. Vulgata  
 D. Contaminana  
 L. Pomifoliella  
 „ Corylifoliella  
 „ Caledoniella  
 N. Pygmæella  
 „ Oxyacanthella  
 „ Ignobiella  
 „ Atricollis

## HONEYSUCKLE.

S. Fuciformis  
 X. Lithorhiza  
 A. Derivata, fl  
 P. Obscurepunctella  
 L. Emberizæpe-  
 nella

## Trifasciella

A. Polydactyla,  
 buds

## HORNBEAM.

L. Tenella, under-  
 side  
 „ Carpinicolella  
 N. Floslactella  
 „ Microtheriella

## HYPERICUM.

C. Perspicillaris  
 A. Plagiata

## LICHENS.

C. Glabraria, on firs  
 E. Lincola, b, on  
 sloc, ash, &c.

## LIME.

X. Petrificata, b  
 B. Hippocastanella  
 N. Tilix

## MAPLE.

G. Semifascia, in  
 cones  
 L. Sylvela

## NETTLE.

V. Io  
 „ Urtica  
 „ Atalanta  
 C. Cardui  
 G. C-Album  
 P. Chrysitis  
 B. Verticalis  
 „ Urticulis  
 S. Fabriciana

## NUT.

O. Avellanella  
 L. Coryli, upper-  
 side only  
 „ Nicellii, under-  
 side only  
 N. Floslactella  
 „ Microtheriella

JULY.

## LARVÆ.]

## JULY.

ON OAK.	PLANTAIN.	REST-HARROW.	SLOE.
D. Dodonea	H. Palustris	H. Marginata, e	T. Betulæ, b
„ Chaonea	T. Leucographa	„ Peltigera	E. Lanestris
L. Camelinea	G. Tringipennella	P. Acanthodactylus	O. Torquillella
P. Trepida			L. Spinicolella
P. Monacha, b	<b>POPLAR.</b>	<b>SALLOW.</b>	N. Plagicolella
P. Populi	S. Populi, s.	C. Furcula	„ Prunetorum
C. Ridens, b.	C. Bitida	„ Vinula	<b>THISTLE.</b>
T. Gothica	„ Vinula	N. Ziczac	C. Cardui
„ Cruda	N. Tritophus	C. Reclusa	P. Chrysitis
„ Miniosa	„ Ziczac	G. Illicifolia	D. Arenella
„ Stabilis	P. Palpina	H. Thalassina	„ Propinquella,
X. Rhizolitha	G. Crenata	G. Libatrix	under-side
„ Petrificata	L. Dictæa	C. Exanthemata	„ Subpropinquella
A. Aprilina	C. Curtula, between	N. Pulveraria	ditto
B. Parthenias	the leaves	D. Ocellana	„ Carduella
A. Pyramidea	P. Populi	L. Spinolella	G. Acuminatella
E. Erosaria	C. Or, between the	„ Salicicolella	<b>VERBASCUM,</b>
„ Tiliaria	leaves	„ Quinqueguttella	<b>SCROPHULARIA,</b>
A. Prodomaria	„ Ocularis	N. Salicis	&c.
H. Aurantaria	T. Populeti, between		C. Verbasci
O. Dilutata	the leaves		„ Scrophularia
G. Swederella,	G. Libatrix	<b>SILENE AND</b>	
in cone-shaped twists	C. Fraxini	<b>LYCHNIS.</b>	
of leaves	„ Nupta	N. Saponariæ	
C. Brougniardellum	L. Comparella	D. Carpophaga,	
L. Amyotella	<b>REED.</b>	seeds	<b>WILLOW.</b>
„ Roboris	L. Cænosa, inside	„ Capsincola, do.	V. Antiopa
„ Hortella	N. Crassicornis, r	till Sept.	C. Vinula
„ Cramerella	P. Festuæ	„ Cucubali	„ Furcula
„ Heegeriella	E. Cerusella	„ Conspersa, seeds	P. Palpina
„ Irradiella	<b>ROSE, &amp;c.</b>	E. Affinitata, ditto	C. Reclusa, c
„ Quercifoliella	A. Derivata, fl	„ Alchemillata, ditto	G. Libatrix
„ Messaniella	N. Anomalælla	E. Venosata, ditto	G. Cuneatella
B. Ulmella			
N. Atricapitella			
„ Ruficapitella			

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A. Cardamines	Cardamine, and other Cruciferae	N. Typha	In stems of Typha latifolia
N. Lucina	Primrose	„ Cannæ	Ditto
T. Rubi	Bramble and Leguminosæ	H. Petasitis	In stems and roots of butter bur & burdock
P. Comma	Leguminosæ	X. Conspicillaris	Lotus and other low plants
A. Atropos	Potato, tea tree, jasmine, and ash	T. Rubricosa	Dock
S. Bombyliforris, e	Devil's bit scabious	H. Dysodea	Lettuce
D. Pulchella	Field forget-me-not	„ Serena	Hawkweed and other composite fl.

JULY.

## LARVÆ.]

## JULY.

P. Flavocincta ... Ditto chickweed, &c.	,, Costella .....	In stems of woody
E. Lichenea ..... Foxglove, ragwort, &c		nightshade
H. Glaucia ..... Coltsfoot ?	,, Obsoletella ...	Atriplex and Chenopodium
C. Gnaphalii ..... Golden rod		
,, Chamomille ... Wild chamomile	,, Anthyllidella ...	In Anthyllus vulnecaria
C. Linariae ..... Toadflax		
H. Armigera ..... Wild mignonette	,, Paupella .....	In heads of fleabane
,, Scutosa ..... Artemisia campestris	A. Granitella .....	In leaves of ditto
P. Orichalcea ... Hemp-agrimony	,, Pygmæana, to	
,, Festuæ ..... Sedge, &c.	Oct. ....	Woody nightshade
H. Abruptaria ... Lilac and privet	L. Francillana ...	In stems of hemlock
B. Puliginaria ... Fungi on rotten wood	A. Pfeifferella ...	Dogwood
F. Atomaria ..... Centaurea, lotus, &c.	,, Treitschkiella	Ditto
B. Amataria ..... Sorrel, dock, &c.	G. Omiscella, b...	Mugwort [folium
T. Juniperata ... Juniper	L. Raschkiella ...	Epilobium angust-
E. Cervinata, m. Mallow & hollyhock	,, Miscella .....	Sun cistus
P. Punicealis ..... Origanum	,, Epilobiella ...	Willow herb tops
,, Purpuralis ... Mint	[atus C. Schrankella ...	Epilobium alsinifolium
A. Niveus ..... Potamogeton pectin-		
B. Lupulina ..... In the stems of hop	A. Langiella .....	Circaea lutetiana
,, Fuscalis ..... Seeds of yellow rattle	S. Brunnichella ...	Clinopodium vulgare
P. Forficulis ..... Cabbage, horseradish, &c.	E. Kilmunella ...	Carex
E. Angustea ..... In moss	,, Nigrella ..... Poa trivialis, &c.	
A. Angustella ... Spindle	,, Bedellella ..... Avena pratensis	
H. Vigintipunctatus ..... Sedum telephium	,, Subnigrella ...	Bromus erectus
A. Bipunctella ... Viper's bugloss	,, Poæ, c ..... Poa aquatica	
P. Cruciferarum Cabbage, &c.	,, Megerlella ...	Brachypodium, Bromus, &c.
D. Umbellana ... Furze	,, Biatomella ...	Carex glauca
,, Arenella ..... Knapweed, &c.	L. Breimiella ..... Vicia sepium	
,, Alstroemeriana Hemlock	,, Viminetorum	Osier
,, Applana ..... Umbelliferæ	,, Torminella ...	Sorbus torminalis
,, Ciliella ..... Angelica	,, Lantanella ...	Viburnum lantana
,, Pimpinella ... Pimpinella saxifraga	,, Vacciniella ...	Vaccinium vitis-ida
,, Emeritella ... Tansy	,, Viminiella ...	Osier and sometimes
,, Pulcherrimella Flowers of Bunium flexuosum		salloy
,, Cherophylli ... In umbels of C. temulentum	,, Scabiosella ...	Scabiosa columbaria
,, Nervosa ..... Ditto of Ceanothe crocata	C. Laburnella ...	Laburnum
,, Heracliana ... Ditto of cow and common parsnip	,, Lotella ..... In lotus leaves	
G. Hippophælla ... Sea buckthorn	B. Aurimaculella	Ox-eye daisy
	,, Cristatella ...	Yarrow
	N. Cryptella ..... Lotus corniculatus	
	,, Arcuata ..... Potentilla fragarias-	
	,, Acetosæ ..... Sorrel	[trum
	P. Tetradactylus	Thyme

JULY.

## LARVÆ.]

## JULY.

## VARIOUS TREES AND PLANTS.

H. Dispar	A. Litura
O. Antiqua	C. Vaccinii
P. Chrysorrhœa	D. Rubiginæ
A. Psi	C. Exoleta

## VARIOUS PLANTS.

D. Mendica	P. Meticulosa
H. Suasa	P. Gamma
N. Bella	

C. Cardui feeds on the thistle, under a web; from three to six or so on a plant. Although thistles seem its natural food, it much prefers the common stinging nettle.

S. OCELLATUS AND S. POPULI.—It is well known that a second brood of many species may be obtained by a slight forcing. S. Ocellatus and S. Populi are, however, pretty regularly double-brooded in the south and west of England, in confinement, without forcing; though a second brood of Ocellatus has, we believe, never been seen at large. A second brood of Populi, however, not unfrequently occurs if the summer be hot. The larvæ of these appear then in this month.

The bedstraws are the food-plants of C. Elpenor; Galium Palustre and Uliginosum being the favourites. It will also eat vine, fuschia, and willow herb. C. Furcula prefers sallow to poplar. The preference of C. Vinula is for the Lombardy poplar. P. Monacha likes oak best, and only seems to take to fir by constraint.

The Larvæ of N. Typhæ are not full-fed until the end of this month. It is little use collecting them until they have assumed, or are about to assume, the Pupa state. T. Piniperda has a remarkable resemblance to the spines of fir trees, on which it feeds. E. Lichenea having hybernated from November, feeds on many plants, and may be taken full-fed from April to July. Besides dock, T. Rubricosa will eat elm. C. Chamomilla almost defies any attempt to fix its time of appearance. It has been taken in the Imago state both in February and in June; and full-fed and very young Larvæ have also been found in June.

B. Kilmunella seems confined to the North. Where the Larvæ of C. Brongniardellum feed in company, they make large, bladder-like blotches on the upper side of the oak leaves.

## PUPÆ.]

## SUSPENDED, OR ATTACHED TO PLANTS, &amp;c.

G. Rhamni	On buckthorn, to leaves and stems by a thread
V. Atalanta, c	Among nettles, generally in a chamber formed by united leaves
„ Polychloros	Under copings, and on palings, &c., near elms
„ Urticæ	Not unfrequently among nettles
„ Io	Ditto ditto
A. Iris	Has been found suspended on the under-side of oak leaves
P. Acanthodactylus	On rest-harrow, attached to the stems.
„ Phæodactylus	Ditto ditto

## SPUN UP, UNDER MOSS, &amp;c.

L. Monacha, c	On oak in the crevices of the bark
C. Trapezina, m	Between dried leaves, rubbish, &c., at roots of elm and oak
„ Affinis	
„ Diffinis	On elm
C. Elinguaria, b	On poplar
G. Papilionaria, b	In a transparent cocoon among leaves and moss on various trees
B. Maritima	Spun up rather high on grasses and reeds



JULY.

## PUPÆ.]

## JULY.

## SUBTERRANEAN.

AT ELM.	HAWTHORN.	POPLAR.	VARIOUS TREES.
P. Cassinea, e, very deep	T. Cratægi, on or near the surface	O. Upsilon, b	N. C-Nigrum
H. Aurantiaria, e	OAK.	WILLOW.	„ Xanthographa, c
„ Defoliaria, e	P. Cassinea, e, very deep	O. Upsilon, b	C. Dilutaria
GRASSES.	C. Aprilina, e	Y. Elutaria	„ Brumaria
C. Graminis, r	H. Protea		
	O. Upsilon, b		

Many autumnal species besides the above, are now in Pupa, but few will repay looking for at this busy period of the year, when so many insects are to be taken in the Imago and Larva states. Although the very common *Xanthographa* may be often found at various trees, it is better found by digging on heaths. In the Larva state, it feeds on low plants, and burrows at the roots of trees only when they happen to be near. *C. Scabrella*, in its elegant canoe-shaped cocoon, may be observed attached to the leaves of hawthorn, moss, &c. ; and *C. Costella*, an allied species, occurs in very similar covers round oaks.

JULY.

## IMAGOS.]

## AUGUST.

P. Machaon, b	P. Chrysorrhæa	„ Cespitis	„ Flavocincta
G. Rhamni	„ Auriflua	M. Furva	E. Lichenea
C. Edusa	M. Miniata	A. Fibrosa, ma	M. Bimaculosa
„ Hyalc	L. Stramineola	„ Oculea	A. Occulta
P. Brassicæ	„ Griseola	M. Furuncula	H. Saturata
„ Rapæ	„ Complana	C. Haworthii	C. Solidaginis
„ Napi	„ Complanaula	C. Morpheus, b	H. Armigera
„ Daplidice	„ Pygmaeola	„ Cubicularis, b	„ Scutosa
L. Sinapis	„ Muscerda, ma	A. Valligera, b	A. Luctuosa
A. Galathea, b	(E. Quadra	„ Puta	P. Orichalcea
L. Megæra	N. Mundana	„ Suffusa	„ Chrysitis
H. Semcle	„ Senex	„ Saucia, e	„ Festucae, ma
„ Janira	L. Trifolii	„ Lunigera	G. Libatrix
„ Tithonus	„ Quercus	„ Exclamationis	A. Tragopogonis
E. Blandina	C. Castrensis	„ Cursoria	„ Pyramidea
C. Pamphilus	„ Neustria	„ Nigricans	M. Maura
C. Cardui	O. Potatoria	„ Tritici, b	S. Anomala
V. Atalanta	C. Spinula	„ Aquilina, b	C. Fraxini, e
„ Io	P. Lacertinaria	„ Obelisca	„ Nupta
„ Urticæ	D. Falcataria, b	„ Agathina, hc	„ Sponsa
„ Antiopa	„ Hamula	„ Præcox	E. Vespertaria
„ Polychloros	„ Unguicula	„ Ravida, b	„ Apiciaria, e
T. Betulæ	C. Diluta	„ Pyrophila, b	R. Cratægata
„ Rubi, he	B. Perla	„ Lucerneæ	S. Illustraria
C. Dispar	„ Glandifera	T. Ianthina	C. Elinguaria
P. Argiolus	A. Psi	„ Interjecta	E. Tiliaria, e
„ Corydon	„ Auricoma	„ Orbona	„ Fuscantaria, e
„ Adonis	S. Musculosa	„ Pronuba	„ Erosaria
„ Alexis	L. Impura, b	N. Depuncta	„ Angularia
„ Ægon	„ Pallens, b	„ Plecta, b	G. Obscurata
„ Agestis	N. Fulva	„ C-Nigrum	D. Obfuscata
T. Alveolus, s	„ Neurica	„ Festiva, b	„ Torvaria
„ Tages	„ Geminipuncta,	„ Dahlii	E. Porata
P. Actæon	„ ma	„ Bella	„ Punctaria
„ Sylvanus	„ Cannæ, ma	„ Umbrosa, e	„ Trilinearia, b
„ Comma	„ Typhæ, ma	„ Neglecta, hc	„ Omicronaria
A. Atropos	„ Crassicornis,	„ Xanthographa, e	„ Orbicularia
S. Convolvuli	e, ma	O. Suspecta	„ Pendularia
D. Euphorbiæ, e	G. Flavago	X. Citrigo, e	A. Virgularia
„ Galii, m.	H. Nictitans	„ Aurago, e	„ Incanata
„ Livornica	„ Petasitis	C. Xerampelina, e	„ Imitaria, b
T. Ichneumoni-	Micea	T. Subtusa, b	„ Aversata
forme	X. Scolopacina	„ Retusa	C. Pusaria
H. Sylvinus	„ Polyodon	E. Fulvago	„ Exanthemata
N. Tritophus	A. Australis	C. Trapezina	A. Citraria
„ Ziczac	H. Popularis	„ Pyralina	„ Gilvaria
L. Camelina	C. Graminis	„ Diffinis	A. Grossulariata
P. Monacha	C. Cytherea	„ Atfinis	O. Autumnaria
H. Dispar	L. Testacea	E. Ochroleuca	„ Filigrammaria, e
S. Salicis	„ Dumerilii	P. Chi	L. Olivaria

AUGUST.

## IMAGOS.]

## AUGUST.

E. Unifasciata	E. Sambucalis	S. Amænana	„ Dubrisana
E. Succenturiata	P. Forficulis	L. Cinerana	E. Atricapitana
„ Denotata	„ Stramentalis	„ Nisella	„ Dubitana
„ Indigata	S. Sticticalis	P. Immundana	„ Carduana
„ Constrictata	„ Cinctalis	P. Solandriana	„ Curvistrigana
„ Expallidata	S. Lutealis	C. Fulvana	„ Rupicola
„ Sobrinata	„ Ferrugalis	„ Hohenwarthiana	„ Roseana
„ Pumilata	C. Scintillulana	„ Cæcimaculana	„ Griscana
L. Viretata	E. Cembræ	H. Bimaculana	„ Vectisana
Y. Elutata	„ Truncicolella	D. Acuminatana	„ Anthemidana
M. Rubiginata	„ Cratægella	„ Consortana	L. Francillana
M. Montanata	„ Frequentella	S. Nævana	D. Rutilana
„ Galiata	„ Phacoleuca	H. Paykulliana	A. Dipoltella
„ Fluctuata	„ Resinca	A. Lundana	T. Pallescentella
A. Berberata	„ Lineola	„ Obtusana	„ Nigripunctella
C. Bilineata	„ Angustea	„ Comptana	„ Semifulvella
„ Gemmaria	„ Pallida	B. Lanceolana	S. Pruni
P. Lignata	G. Mellonella	A. Conwayana	„ Lutarea
„ Polygrammata	A. Colonella	D. Contaminana	„ Pyrella
„ Vitalbata, 2	M. Bipunctanus	„ Lœflingiana	H. Vigintipuncta-
S. Dubitata	H. Nebulella	C. Bergmanniana	tus
C. Immanata	„ Nimbella	P. Schalleriana	„ Plumbellus
„ Prunata	A. Consociella	„ Comparana	„ Padellus
„ Testata	„ Tumidella	„ Lipsiana	„ Evonymellus
„ Populata	„ Angustella	„ Cristana, to Nov.	„ Padi
„ Silaccata, b	M. Cribrum	„ Permutana	A. Bipunctella
„ Fulvata	„ Suavella	„ Variegana	P. Cruciferarum
„ Pyraliata	„ Pinguis	P. Aspersana	„ Dalella
E. Mæniata	„ Advenella	„ Ferrugana	C. Sequella
„ Mensuraria	N. Roborella	„ Caledoniana	„ Vittella
„ Bipunctaria	P. Ornatella	T. Caudana	„ Radiatella, to
A. Plagiata	„ Palumbella	P. Profundana	Oct.
H. Rostralis	C. Falsellus	R. Arcuella	„ Sylvella
H. Derivalis	„ Inquinatellus	S. Wæberana	„ Alpella
P. Costalis	„ Gemiculellus	„ Janthinana	„ Scabrella
„ Farinalis	„ Contaminellus	„ Rufillana	„ Xylostella
A. Cuprealis	„ Sclaselus	S. Compositella	T. Caudella
„ Glaucinalis	„ Tristellus	R. Buoliana	O. Sparganella
P. Puniccalis	„ Pinetellus	„ Pinicolana	D. Quercana
„ Purpuralis	„ Perlellus	P. Monticolana	D. Costosa
„ Ostrinalis	„ Warringtonellus	E. Saturnana	„ Litorella
R. Sanguinalis	„ Lithargyrellus	G. Pupillana	„ Pallorella
H. Cespitalis	A. Gerningiana, he	„ Hypericana	„ Umbellana, to
E. Cingulalis	H. Angustana	A. Pratana	Oct.
„ Anguinalis	B. Semifasciana	E. Striana	„ Nanatella
S. Punctalis	„ Hartmanniana	S. Micana	„ Atomella
C. Lemnata	A. Buteletana	„ Littoralis	„ Arenella
P. Stratiotata	P. Salicella, b	„ Cespitana	„ Alstræmeriana
A. Niveus, b	T. Icterana	„ Latifasciana	„ Purpurea
B. Asinalis	D. Angustiorana	A. Cnicana	„ Hypericella

AUGUST.

## IMAGOS.]

## AUGUST.

D. Yeatiana	C. Hubnerella	" Miscella	" Frolichella
" Conterminella	P. Metzneriella	" Stephensi [May	" Stettinensis
" Carduella	" Carlinella	" Epilobiella, to	" Klemannella
" Orellana	" Neuropterella	C. Linneella	" Schreberella
" Ciliella, to Oct.	C. Striatella	" Schrankella	" Emberizæpen-
" Albipunctella	" Cytisella	H. Roesella	nella
" Emeritella	Y. Marginellus	A. Langiella	" Tristrigella
" Pulcherrimella	A. Palpella	S. Brunnichella	" Scabiocella
" Douglasella	N. Durdhamella	E. Kilmunella	" Trifasciella
" Weirella	D. Oliiviella, b	" Nigrella	" Comparella
" Chærophylli	OE. Lunaris	" Bedellella	L. Clerckella
" Nervosa	" Fuscescens	" Obscurella	P. Suffusella
" Badiella	" Pseudo-spretella	" Subnigrella	C. Laburnella
" Heraclina	" Quadripuncta	" Poæ	B. Aurimaculella
P. Gibbosella	A. Pygmæana, to	" Megerlella	" Ulmella
G. Hippophælla	Oct.	" Zoniarella	" Cristatella
" Cinerella	" Betuletella	" Cerusella	N. Atiricapitella
" Rufescens	" Perlepidella	" Biatomella	" Ruficapitella
" Populella	R. Erxlebelli	T. Marginella	" Pygmæella
" Lentiginosella	A. Treitschkiella	L. Amyotella	" Pomella
" Velocella	A. Semitestacella	" Roboris	" Oxyacanthella
" Ericetella	" Spiniella	" Hortella	" Anomalella
" Mulinella	" Semifusca	" Sylvella	" Tilia, b
" Acuminatella	" Andereggiella	" Cramerella	" Catharticella
" Domestica	" Aurulentella	" Tenella	" Headleyella
" Humeralis	" Gædartaella	" Heegeriella	" Trimaculella
" Distinctella	Z. Hepariella, to	" Alnifoliella	" Salicis
" Costella	Oct.	" Irradiella	" Myrtillella
" Maculea	" Insignipennella,	" Lautella	" Flosactella
" Tricolorella	to Oct.	" Bremiella	" Luteella
" Fraternelle	G. Swederella	" Ulmifoliella	" Ignobiella
" Junctella	" Tringipennella	" Spinolella	" Arcuata
" Vicinella	C. Brongniardel-	" Cavella	" Atricolliis
" Hubneri	lum	" Viminetorum	" Microthieriella
" Instabilella	O. Avellanella	" Salicicolella	" Acetosæ
" Atriplicella	" Anglicella	" Pomifoliella	" Betulicola
" Obsoletella	" Betula	" Torminella	" Plagicolella
" Sequax	" Torquillella	" Spinicolella	" Malella
" Albiceps	C. Ochrea	" Faginella	" Tityrella
" Taniolella	" Binotapennella	" Carpinicolella	" Glutinosæ
" Immaculatella	" Virgaureæ	" Lantanella	" Prunetorum
" Anthylidella	" Squamosella	" Vacciniella	" Marginicolella
" Atralla	" Annulatella	" Quinqueguttella	T. Atirfrontella
" Bifractella	" Salinella	" Quercifoliella	" Squamatella
" Gemmella	G. Auroguttella	" Messaniella	" Immundella
" Naviferella	B. Somnulentella,	" Viminicella	P. Rhododactylus
" Hermannella	O. V-flava [to Oct.	" Corylifoliella	" Ochrodactylus
" Pictella	C. Insecurellus	" Caledoniella	" Osteodactylus
" Brizella	" Charophyllellus	" Nicellii	" Trigonodactylus
" Paupella	L. Raschkiella	" Dunningiella	" Microdactylus, 2



AUGUST.

## IMAGOS.]

## AUGUST.

„ Baliodactylus	„ Hieracii	„ Loewii	„ Tetradactylus
„ Acanthodactylus	„ Pilosella	„ Lithodactylus	A. Polydactyla

The rather local, and by no means common *C. Xerampelina* appears at the end of this month, and through September. It is partial to both light and sweets. Both these means of capture should now be steadily pursued. All kinds of flowers in exposed situations should be carefully examined soon after sunset, for the Moths they attract. *A. Saucia*, and other local species, are often found on garden flowers and flowering shrubs. As the honey of most flowers has a stupefying effect on Moths, they may be easily boxed from the flower, or shaken into an umbrella first. In some seasons, owing to the abundance of flowers, captures at sugar are uncommon; flowers should always, therefore, be looked upon as a most important means of capture; and if these are sugared, as previously referred to, they will draw a larger number than if the sweetened mixture is applied in the ordinary manner upon tree-trunks. A lamp placed at a half-opened window will often yield good results. The power of bred females to attract the opposite sex should not be forgotten throughout the season.

Nearly all the species of *Lithocolletis* and *Nepticula* in the above lists are second appearances for the year.

## LARVÆ.]

ON ALDER.		BEECH.		C. Duplaris	
C. Bicupis	A. Ligustri	S. Tiliæ		S. Illustraria	
N. Dromedarius	E. Lunaria	D. Coryli		T. Crepuscularia	
L. Camelina, 2	„ Illustraria, 2	P. Bucephala		„ Extersaria, c	
A. Leporina	B. Hirtaria	S. Fagi		E. Dolobrararia	
„ Alni	E. Innotata, c	H. Asellus		A. Prodromaria	
E. Apiciaria, b	ASPEN.			„ Betularia	
E. Tiliaria, b	S. Populi	E. Alniaria		G. Papilionaria, h	
T. Crepuscularia	N. Tritophus	„ Angularia		I. Lactearia	
E. Heparata	„ Ziczac, c, 2	S. Illustraria, e		C. Pusaria	
A. Sylvata	C. Bifida	E. Dolobrararia, e		M. Hastata	
C. Pusaria	„ Vinula	T. Consonaria		C. Miata	
I. Miaria	L. Dictæa, c, 2	E. Trilinearia		C. Prasinana	
C. Miniata	P. Palpina, 2	G. Papilionaria, h		P. Ferrugana	
Y. Impluviaria	C. Curtula	C. Prasinana		C. Siccifolia	
C. Prasinana	„ Reclusa	BIRCH.		L. Padifoliella	
T. Resplendellum	C. Or	S. Tiliæ		B. Demaryella	
B. Cidarella, c	„ Ocularis	S. Fagi		BRAMBLE.	
	A. Alni	N. Dromedarius		P. Fusca, in a case	
	„ Psi	„ Tritophus		T. Dersa	
	„ Megacephala	L. Dictæoides, 2		„ Batis	
	„ Leporina	L. Camelina, 2		A. Menyanthidis	
	L. Marginata	P. Bucephala		„ Rumicis	
	BEDSTRAW.			„ Auricoma	
	D. Galii, c	P. Lacertinaria		E. Fuscula	
	C. Porcellus	D. Falcataria		M. Albicillata	
	„ Elpenor	D. Orion		C. Festaliella	
	M. Stellatarum	A. Aceris		BROOM.	
	M. Tristata	„ Alni		H. Pisi	
	A. Sinuata	„ Leporina		„ Thalassina	
	„ Rubitata	T. Populeti		F. Limbaria, 2	
	E. Satyrata, e	A. Auricoma		C. Obliquaria	
		H. Contigua			

AUGUST.

## LARVÆ.]

## AUGUST.

**CLEMATIS, &c.** C. Palpinella  
E. Haworthiata, C. Siccifolia  
m. fl. B. Cratægi

„ Pumlata, 2  
„ Coronata, m,  
fl. 2  
P. Vitalbata, 2

**ELM.**

G. C. Abum, b.  
S. Tiliæ  
P. Bucephala  
A. Psi  
B. Hirtaria  
A. Prodomaria  
„ Betularia  
T. Crepuscularia  
O. Scabrana  
B. Boyerella

**FIR.**

S. Pinastri  
T. Pini-perda  
F. Piniaria

**GOLDEN ROD.**

G. Asteris  
„ Gnaphalii  
E. Pimpinellata  
„ Expallidata, c  
„ Coronata  
„ Castigata  
„ Absinthiata,  
till Oct.  
„ Centaureata, do.

**GRASSES.**

C. Pamphilus, 2  
B. Bankiana

**HAWTHORN.**

L. Camelina, 2  
C. Spinula, 2  
C. Neustria  
T. Derasa  
A. Tridens  
A. Betularia  
S. Pariana, 2  
S. Steinkellneriana

C. Palpinella  
C. Siccifolia  
B. Cratægi

**HEATH.**

S. Pavonia-minor  
E. Cribrum  
A. Porphyrea  
E. Nanata, to Oct.  
„ Castigata  
F. Atomaria  
H. Crassalis

**HONEYSUCKLE.**

S. Fuciformis  
X. Lithorhiza  
L. Polycommata  
G. Albersana

**HOP, &c.**

D. Pudibunda  
B. Lupulina, inside  
C. Eximia

**LIME.**

S. Tiliæ  
A. Psi  
S. Lunaria, c

**MAPLE.**

A. Aceris  
L. Cucullina, c  
A. Luteata  
S. Illustraria  
E. Omicronaria

**NETTLE.**

V. Urticæ  
„ Io  
„ Atalanta  
G. C. Album, b  
S. Menthrastris  
„ Lubricepeda  
A. Urticæ  
„ Triplasia  
E. Castigata  
S. Fabriciana, 2

**NUT, &c.**

N. Dromedarius  
L. Camelina, 2  
H. Contigua  
S. Lunaria, c  
G. Papilionaria, h  
N. Pulveraria

**OAK.**

S. Fagi  
D. Dodonæa  
„ Chaonia  
L. Camelina, 2  
P. Trepida, c  
H. Asellus  
D. Orion  
P. Bucephala  
A. Aceris  
„ Alni  
E. Dolobrararia  
E. Erosaria  
B. Consortaria  
C. Miata  
C. Prasinana  
G. Tripalella

**PLANTAIN, &c.**

S. Menthrastris  
L. Exigua  
H. Palustris  
A. Rumicis

**POPLAR.**

S. Ocellatus  
„ Populi  
S. Apiformis, in  
the stems & r  
C. Bifida  
„ Vinula  
N. Tritophus  
„ Ziezac, 2  
L. Dictæa, 2  
P. Palpina  
C. Curtula, c  
„ Reclusa, c  
H. Asellus  
C. Or  
„ Ocularis  
A. Leporina

„ Alni  
„ Megacephala  
T. Populeti  
E. Apiciaria, b  
T. Crepuscularia  
A. Inornata  
P. Suffusella

**PRIVET.**

S. Ligustri  
A. Ligustri  
N. Pulveraria  
L. Viretata  
C. Cuculipennel-  
lum

**RASPBERRY.**

T. Batis  
M. Albicillata  
C. Festaliella,  
under-side

**REED.**

L. Cænosa  
L. Obsoleta

**REST HARROW.**

P. Alexis  
H. Marginata  
„ Peltigera  
P. Acanthodac-  
tylus

**SALLOW.**

S. Populi  
„ Ocellatus  
C. Furcula  
„ Vinula, b  
N. Ziezac, 2  
L. Dictæa, 2  
L. Camelina, 2  
P. Palpina  
G. Illicifolia, and  
bilberry  
S. Pavonia-minor  
A. Alni  
„ Salicis  
„ Menyanthidis

AUGUST.

## LARVÆ.]

## AUGUST.

G. Libatrix	D. Carpophaga, b	A. Tridens	C. Furcula
E. Apiciaria	„ Capsicola, b	L. Padifoliella	A. Tridens
C. Pusaria	„ Cucubali, b	C. Lobella, e	G. Libatrix
„ Exanthemata	„ Consersa, b,		T. Crepuscularia
L. Marginata	seeds	<b>WILLOW.</b>	A. Inornata
L. Sexalisata	E. Affinata, b	S. Ocellatus	L. Sexalisata
„ Lobulata	E. Venosata, b	„ Populi	E. Clorana, in the
P. Hastiana		C. Ligniperda, in	terminal shoots
<b>SILENE AND</b>	<b>SLOE.</b>	the wood	P. Saligna
<b>LYCHNIS.</b>	G. C.-Album	C. Vinula	E. Apiciaria, b
N. Saponariae, b	C. Spinula, 2	P. Palpina	

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E. Cassiope	.....Poa annua, Festuca	„ Satyrata	.....Scabious, &c.
	ovina, & small rushes	„ Subnotata	.....Atriplex and cheno-
	on mountains		podium
A. Lathonia, b	...Wild heartsease	„ Denotata, e	...Pimpinella saxifraga
C. Phlæas, 2	.....Sorrel	„ Exiguata, e	...Barberry, &c.
P. Alexis, 2	.....Clover, trefoil, &c.	T. Juniperata	...Juniper
A. Atropos	.....Potato, tea tree, jas-	M. Fluctuata	.....Turnip, &c.
	mine, and ash	P. Comitata	.....Chenopodium
S. Ligustri	.....Lilac, &c.	B. Fuscalis	.....Yellow rattle, seeds
„ Convolvuli	...Small bindweed	P. Margaritalis	...Seeds of wild mustard
D. Galii, e	.....Fuschia, &c.	S. Palealis	.....Umbels of carrot and
S. Bombyliiformis	Devil's bit scabious		pucedaneum
C. Jacobæ	.....Ragwort	S. Fabriciana	...Pellitory, &c.
G. Rubricollis	...Lichens, &c.	C. Vibrana	.....Fleabane
„ Myricæ	.....Myrica gale	E. Angustea	.....In moss
A. Basilinea	.....Grains of wheat	A. Colonella	.....Wax in nests of
H. Dysodea	.....Lettuce buds and fl.		humble bees
„ Serena	.....Hawkweed, dande-	C. Prasinana	.....Hazel, &c.
	lion, &c.	P. Tristana	.....Mealy guelder rose
H. Atriplicis	.....Dock, persicaria, &c.	S. Vacciniana	...Bilberry
C. Perspicillaris	St. John's wort	C. Pomonella	...In apples and pears
C. Lychnitis	.....Verbascum nigrum	„ Funebrana	.. In plums
	and lychnitis	A. Maritima	.....Sea holly, to Oct.
„ Chamomillæ	...Wild chamomile	S. Steinkellneri-	
„ Umbratica	...Sow thistle	ana	.....Mountain ash, &c.
A. Cordigera	.....Vaccinium	A. Fibulella, to	
H. Uncana	.....Sedge	to Nov	.....Speedwell
A. Bisetata	.....Dandelion	D. Propinquella	Under thistle leaves
A. Ornata	.....Thyme	„ Depressella	...In umbels of parsnip
F. Atomaria	.....Centaurea, lotus, &c.	„ Pimpinellæ	...Pimpinella saxifraga
C. Gemmaria	.....Polygonum and	„ Libanotidella	Athamanthalibanotis
	groundsel	G. Costella	.....Woody nightshade
E. Albulata	.....Rhinanthus crista-	„ Anthyllidella	Clover, anthyllis, &c.
	galli	„ Paupella	.....Fl. heads of fleabane
E. Liniarata	.....Yellow toadflax, seeds	B. Chenopodiella	Chenopodium and
	and fl.		atriplex

AUGUST.

## LARVÆ.]

## AUGUST.

A. Conjugella	...In berries of mountain	C. Wailesella.....	Genista tinctoria
G. Albicosta	.....Seeds of furze	[ash „	Lotella .....Lotus major
B. Somnulentella	Convolvulus	B. Frangulella	...Buckthorn
A. Terminella	....Enchanter's night-shade		

VARIOUS TREES  
AND PLANTS.

H. Humuli, r  
L. Quercus, h  
E. Castigata  
C. Russata

VARIOUS  
PLANTS.

H. Dominula, h  
E. Lucipara  
A. Herbida, h  
H. Adusta

„ Oleracea  
„ Pisi  
H. Dipsacea  
A. Putris  
M. Persicariæ

P. Meticulosa  
P. Gamma  
V. Maculata  
C. Quadrifasciaria

Some Larvæ now begin to appear in the lists with the contraction “h,” signifying that they hibernate. All of these are now quite small, and few will repay the trouble and risk of keeping all the winter; for even with the food-plant in a growing state, large numbers of young hibernating Larvæ always die in confinement; they are, therefore, generally better left until the spring. Sometimes, however, part of a brood in confinement will complete its change to the perfect state in the autumn, while the other part will not do so until the spring. The young Larvæ may sometimes with advantage be transferred in the autumn to a known spot where their food-plant abounds, and collected in the spring.

C. Fureula may be frequently found resting on decayed leaves. P. Palpina seems to make a second appearance only in confinement. Besides the food-plants named, D. Coryli is also found on ash, hazel, oak, &c. P. Fusca, in its case, may occasionally be found on bramble from this month to June. It should not be forgotten that it occupies two years to go through its preliminary stages. H. Pisi will eat broom and other plants, but the common brake fern (Pteris aquilina) is its favourite food. T. Piniperda prefers the new shoots on the low branches. A. Betularia is more frequently taken on oak, elm, thorn, rose, &c., than on the birch from which it derives its name. It generally prefers oak. It will also, according to some observers, eat ivy. Beech is the favourite food of E. Dolobraria. When Clematis is grown against or near a wall, P. Vitalbata may be discovered hidden in the crevices of the mortar, when not feeding. Although a Libanotidella is met with at Newhaven, there seems some doubt whether the true Libanotidella has been taken in this country.



AUGUST.



AUGUST.

## IMAGOS.]

## SEPTEMBER.

G. Rhamni	„ Macilenta	O. Dilutata, c	„ Ocellana
C. Edusa	A. Rufina	„ Filigrammaria	„ Purpurea
„ Hyale	„ Pistacina	E. Sobrinata	„ Applana
C. Pamphilus	„ Lunosa	T. Variata, 2	„ Atomella
C. Cardui	„ Litura	C. Fluviala, 2	„ Propinquella
V. Atalanta	C. Vaccinii, c	P. Lapidaria	„ Subpropinquella
„ Io	„ Spadicea, c	S. Dubitata	„ Capreolella
„ Antiopa	„ Erythrocephala	C. Psittacata	„ Yeatiana
V. Polychloros	X. Citrigo	„ Miata	„ Granuloseella
„ Urtica	„ Cerago	„ Immanata	„ Rotundella
G. C-Album	„ Flavago	C. Testata	„ Depressella
C. Phlaeas	„ Aurago	E. Cervinata	„ Pimpineilla
P. Alexia	„ Gilvago	C. Spartiata	„ Ultimella
A. Atropos	„ Ferruginea	H. Rostralis	„ Nervosa
S. Convolvuli	C. Xerampelina	P. Farinalis, 2	„ Libanotidella
D. Euphorbiae, m	T. Retusa	B. Asinalis	„ Pastinacella
„ Livornica	E. Fulvago, b	S. Ferrugalis	„ Heracliana
C. Celerio	C. Trapezina	„ Hybridalis	G. Vilella
M. Stellatarum	P. Chi	S. Fabriciana, 2	„ Hippophaella
D. Cæruleocephala	„ Flavocincta	„ Pariana	„ Cuneatella
O. Antiqua	E. Nigra	C. Vibrana	„ Celerella
D. Pulchella	„ Lichenea	E. Angustea	„ Costella
T. Cratægi	M. Oxyacanthæ	E. Ficella	„ Gemmella
C. Diluta	A. Aprilina	C. Tristellus	„ Vicinella
N. Fulva	P. Meticulosa, 2	„ Geniculens	„ Marmorea
„ Typhæ, ma	„ Empyrea	P. Immundana	„ Paupella
„ Crassicornis, ma	H. Protea	A. Subarcuana	C. Hubnerella
G. Flavago	C. Vetusta	B. Lanceolana	B. Chenopodiella
H. Micacea	„ Exoleta	„ Contaminana	A. Semitestacella, b
A. Australis	X. Rhizolitha	C. Mixtana	„ Spiniella, b
H. Hispida	„ Semibrunnea	O. Scotana	Z. Fasciapennella
„ Popularis, b	„ Petrificata	„ Scabrana	G. Stigmatella
C. Graminis, b	H. Armigera	P. Schalleriana	„ Stramineella
L. Testacea	„ Peltigera	„ Comparana	„ Hemidactylella
L. Dumerilii	P. Festuca, ma	„ Tristana	„ Falconipennella
„ Cespitis	„ Gamma	„ Lipsiana	„ Semifascia
C. Haworthii	G. Libatrix	„ Maccana	„ Populetorum
A. Puta	A. Tragopogonis	„ Hastiana	„ Elongella [nella
„ Valligera, b	„ Pyramidea	„ Permutana	„ Phasianipen-
„ Cursoria, b	S. Anomala	„ Ferrugana	C. Cuculipennellum
„ Suffusa	C. Fraxini	P. Annulatella	„ Sulphurellum
„ Saucia	„ Nupta	„ Dalella	L. Decorella, to Ap.
„ Segetum	E. Apiciaria	C. Sylvella	L. Padifoliella
N. Glarcosa	R. Cratagata, 2	„ Radiatella	P. Suffusella
„ C-Nigrum	E. Tiliaria	„ Nemorella	„ Saligna, to April
„ Bella	„ Fuscantaria	T. Caudella	P. Pterodactylus
„ Umbrosa	„ Erosaria	D. Pallorella	„ Punctidactylus
„ Xanthographa	„ Angularia	„ Liturella	„ Acanthodactylus
O. Lota	A. Citraria	„ Arenella	A. Polydactyla

## SEPTEMBER.

"Second appearances" are now becoming more common. Among the Bombyces especially, it is not unusual to find two series of transformations in the twelve months; but, by a wise provision of nature, the development of a portion of the brood is sometimes retarded. With some of the Geometrina, THREE broods are regularly obtained in confinement; while some of the Bombyces, Psychidæ, and Coleophoræ, require twenty-four months, and even more, to enable them to complete their round of metamorphoses.

It is impossible to detail the mode best adapted for the capture of each individual species, in this or any other month; it will be sufficient generally to remind the collector that the character of the locality in which he happens to be, and the nature of the species he is seeking, must be his chief guide, not forgetting the fact that, however far Moths may fly, they generally return for rest to, or near, what were their food-plants when Larvæ. There is no more a "royal road" to rarities than there is to learning. The collector may, however, be reminded with advantage of the value of the beating-stick; while by sweeping, many species, both in the Imago and Larva states, which would remain invisible, are brought to light. All kinds of places form a harbour for insects. The beating-stick should be energetically applied to heaps of dry rubbish, masses of grass, reeds, weeds, &c., tangled underwood, haystacks, and thatch (the latter harbours many Depressariæ, &c. ;) while "scarecrows," tree trunks, leaves, flowers, palings, posts, fences, walls, heaps of stones or sticks, logs of wood, out-houses, roofs, &c., all furnish lodgment-space, and a means of concealment to various species, and should be scanned vigilantly. Vigilance, indeed, is especially required, for many species closely resemble the substances on which they are in the habit of resting.

## LARVÆ.]

## SEPTEMBER.

- ON ALDER.**  
 N. Dromedarius  
 L. Camelina, 2  
 D. Coryli  
 D. Falcataria, 2  
 A. Leporina  
 „ Alni, b  
 A. Betularia  
 C. Pusaria  
 T. Crepuscularia  
 E. Orbicularia  
 E. Heparata  
 E. Exiguata, 2  
 Y. Impluviata  
 P. Tetraquetra  
 N. Glutinosa, 2  
 „ Alnetella  
 L. Frolichella, 2  
 „ Stettinensis  
 „ Klemannella  
 „ Alnifoliella  
 B. Cidarella
- APPLE, &c.**  
 C. Pomonella, inside, also pears  
 S. Pyrella  
 L. Pomifoliella  
 C. Scitella  
 N. Malella, 2, wild
- ASH.**  
 S. Ligustri  
 C. Ligniperda, in the wood  
 A. Ligustri  
 S. Illunaria, 2  
 „ Illustraria, b, 2  
 „ Lunaria, b  
 O. Bidentata  
 E. Innotata  
 „ Exiguata, 2  
 G. Syringella
- ASPEN.**  
 S. Populi  
 N. Tritophus  
 „ Ziczac, 2, to end of Oct.  
 P. Palpina, do.
- L. Dictæa, do.**  
 L. Camelina, 2  
 C. Reclusa  
 „ Curtula  
 C. Or  
 L. Marginata  
 E. Dolobrararia  
 S. Undulata
- BEECH.**  
 L. Camelina, 2  
 D. Pudibunda  
 D. Coryli  
 S. Fagi  
 D. Unguicula, 2  
 L. Testudo  
 M. Margaritata, h  
 S. Illustraria, 2  
 E. Dolobrararia  
 A. Betularia  
 T. Consonaria  
 G. Papilionaria, h  
 E. Trilinearia  
 L. Faginella, 2  
 C. Grossana, nuts
- BARBERRY.**  
 A. Berberaria  
 E. Exiguata
- BEDSTRAW.**  
 D. Gallii  
 E. Satyrata  
 A. Sinuata  
 M. Occellata  
 „ Tristata  
 „ Rivata  
 „ Birivata  
 H. Galiata  
 A. Rubidata  
 E. Lineolata
- BILBERRY.**  
 A. Auricoma  
 H. Rectilinea  
 H. Crassalis
- BIRCH.**  
 N. Dromedarius  
 L. Camelina, 2  
 D. Falcataria, 2  
 S. Fagi
- P. Dictæoides, 2**  
 P. Lacertinaria, 2  
 D. Hamula, 2  
 C. Duplaris  
 „ Fluctuosa  
 „ Flavicornis, b  
 A. Leporina  
 A. Auricoma  
 M. Margaritata, h  
 T. Laricaria  
 E. Dolobrararia  
 S. Illustraria, 2  
 A. Betularia  
 „ Prodromaria  
 T. Extersaria  
 G. Papilionaria, h  
 I. Lactearia  
 E. Pendularia  
 C. Pusaria, 2  
 „ Rotundaria  
 H. Barbalis  
 A. Prælongana  
 P. Tetraquetra  
 G. Proximella  
 A. Torquatella  
 O. Loganella  
 L. Ulmifoliella, 2  
 „ Cavella  
 L. Clerckella  
 N. Luteella  
 „ Continuella
- BRAMBLE.**  
 L. Rubi, b, nearly full-fed  
 „ Quercus, h  
 T. Derasa  
 „ Batis, s. 2  
 A. Auricoma  
 H. Rectilinea  
 E. Fuscula  
 N. Viridata  
 M. Albicillata  
 C. Fagella  
 L. Musculana  
 C. Paripennella
- BROOM.**  
 H. Thalassina  
 F. Limbaria, 2 (i)  
 C. Obliquaria
- M. Oleracea**  
 E. Subnotata  
 P. Comitata
- CHICKWEED.**  
 C. Cubicularis  
 C. Ferrugaria, 2
- CLEMATIS.**  
 I. Vernaria, h  
 E. Coronata, 2  
 P. Tersata  
 „ Vitalbata  
 A. Strigillaria  
 C. Saturatella, h
- CABBAGE, &c.**  
 P. Brassicæ  
 „ Rapæ  
 M. Brassicæ  
 M. Fluctuata, 2  
 C. Propugnata, 2  
 P. Strigialis, 2  
 P. Cruciferarum, 2
- CHENOPODIUM.**  
 H. Chenopodii  
 „ Atriplicis
- CONVOLVULUS.**  
 B. Somnulentella  
 E. Sambucalis  
 P. Pterodactylus
- ELM.**  
 V. Polychloros, s, h  
 S. Tilie  
 D. Pudibunda  
 A. Psi  
 A. Betularia  
 S. Lunaria  
 T. Crepuscularia  
 A. Torquatella  
 L. Schreberella, 2  
 „ Tristigella  
 N. Marginicollata
- FIR.**  
 E. Fasciaria, h  
 M. Liturata  
 F. Piniaria, on the high branches, and larch

SEPTEMBER.

## LARVÆ.]

## SEPTEMBER.

- N. Abietella, in the C. Scitella  
cones and rotten N. Ignobiella, 2  
wood N. Gratiocella  
(E. Similella, under „ Regiella  
dead bark
- HEATH.**  
L. Rubi  
S. Pavonia-minor  
C. Asteris A. Menyanthidis  
„ Gnaphalii A. Porphyrea, h  
E. Pimpinellata A. Myrtilli  
„ Absynthiata B. Cinctaria  
„ Coronata M. Belgaria  
„ Castigata P. Hippocastanaria  
„ Centaureata E. Nanata  
„ Expallidata, fl „ Castigata  
„ Vulgata „ Minutata  
„ Pernotata H. Crassalis  
B. Terrealis, fl  
C. Virgaurea, e  
P. Tephraedactylus, h
- GRASSES.**  
A. Galathea, h  
L. Ægeria  
L. Comma  
C. Cytherea, h  
A. Gemina  
„ Unanimis, h  
A. Exclamationis, r
- HAWTHORN.**  
L. Camelina, 2  
D. Pudibunda  
C. Spinula  
A. Tridens, to end  
of Oct.  
R. Cratægata  
A. Betularia  
S. Illunaria  
„ Lunaria  
N. Viridata  
E. Exiguata  
C. Fagella  
S. Steinkellneriana  
S. Pyrella  
O. Anglicella  
C. Paripennella  
L. Atra, berries  
L. Pomifoliella, 2  
„ Corylifoliella
- MOUNTAIN ASH.**  
C. Spinula  
A. Tridens  
H. Pisi  
A. Betularia  
S. Steinkellneriana  
O. Scoticella
- MYRICA GALE.**  
A. Menyanthidis  
„ Myricæ  
A. Dimidiana
- NETTLE.**  
E. Lucipara  
A. Urticæ  
„ Triplasi  
P. Chrysitis  
E. Alchemillata  
E. Castigata  
B. Urticata
- NUT.**  
N. Dromedarius  
D. Pudibunda  
D. Coryli  
S. Lunaria  
H. Contigua  
N. Pulveraria  
O. Bidentata  
A. Aversata, h  
G. Papilionaria, h  
O. Avellanella  
C. Fuscocuprella, h  
L. Coryli  
„ Nicellii
- OAK.**  
S. Fagi ?  
D. Pudibunda  
D. Coryli.  
D. Hamula, 2  
H. Asellus  
L. Testudo  
D. Orion  
C. Ridens  
M. Margaritata, h  
E. Dolobraria  
S. Lunaria  
„ Illustraria, 2  
B. Rhomboidaria
- „ Roboraria, h  
„ Consortaria  
E. Porata  
„ Punctaria  
H. Barbalis  
A. Mitterbacher-  
iana  
G. Triparella  
G. Swederella, 2, in  
cones  
T. Complanella  
L. Amyotella, 2,  
under-side  
„ Roboris  
„ Hortella  
„ Cramerella  
„ Heegeriella  
„ Irradiella  
„ Lautella  
„ Quercifoliella
- PLANTAIN.**  
S. Paniscus  
N. Plantaginis, h  
P. Fuliginosa, h  
S. Lubricepeda  
L. Exigua, m
- POPLAR.**  
S. Populi  
N. Tritophus  
C. Bifida  
N. Ziczac, 2  
P. Dictæa, 2  
P. Palpina  
C. Curtula  
„ Reclusa  
A. Leporina  
C. Ocularis  
T. Crepuscularia  
P. Hostilis  
G. Stigmatella, in  
cones  
L. Comparella, 2
- RASPBERRY.**  
L. Trifolii, h  
M. Albicillata  
H. Tarsipennalis
- HONEY-SUCKLE.**  
L. Emberizæpen-  
nella  
„ Trifasciella
- HOP.**  
B. Lupulina, inside  
C. Eximea
- HORNBEAM, &c.**  
M. Margaritata  
L. Tenella, 2, un-  
der-side  
„ Carpinicolella
- HORSE-RADISH, &c.**  
Y. Fluctuata, 2  
P. Forficaris, 2
- LICHENS.**  
G. Rubricollis  
C. Lichenaria, h
- LIME.**  
S. Tiliæ  
C. Corylata  
N. Tiliæ
- MAPLE.**  
S. Illustraria  
E. Omicronaria, 2  
G. Scriptella  
L. Sylvelia, 2



SEPTEMBER.

## LARVÆ.

## SEPTEMBER.

<b>REED.</b>	<b>M. Alternata</b>	<b>C. Punctata</b>	<b>WILLOW.</b>
L. Obsoleta	„ Notata	C. Corylata	S. Populi, s
S. Ulvæ	L. Marginata	E. Lobella	„ Ocellatus, s
S. Venosa	L. Sexalisata	Y. Fasciellus	P. Palpina
<b>ROSE.</b>	S. Undulata, e	O. Anglicella, 2	C. Ligniperda, in
A. Tridens	G. Notatella	„ Torquillella	the wood
C. Gryphipennella, 2	G. Stigmatella, in	C. Paripennella	D. Coryli
to May	twisted leaf	L. Spinicolella, 2	N. Ziczac, 2
„ Paripennella	cones	N. Plagicolella, 2	P. Dictæa, 2
<b>SALLOW.</b>	C. Viminetella, h	„ Prunetorum	A. Tridens
S. Populi, s	L. Spinolella, 2	<b>THISTLES.</b>	S. Illunaria, 2
S. Bembeciformis,	„ Salicicolella	C. Umbratica	Y. Ruberaria
in the wood	„ Quinqueguttella	P. Chysitis	„ Impluviata
N. Ziczac, 2	„ Viminella	C. Scopioliana,	E. Vulgata
P. Palpina	<b>SILENE.</b>	seeds	T. Crepuscularia
C. Reclusa, s, 2	H. W-Latinum	G. Acuminatella	L. Sexalisata
A. Tridens	C. Inflatae	C. Therinella	P. Hostilis
E. Orbicularia	<b>SLOE.</b>	<b>VIOLET. (DOG.)</b>	G. Stigmatella, in
C. Rotundaria	2 A. Strigosa	A. Silene	twisted leaf-
„ Exanthemata, 2	S. Lunaria	„ Euphrosyne	cones
E. Exiguata			

P. Daplidice .....	Weld, &c.	A. Aversata, h ...	Gooseberry, &c.
L. Sinapis .....	Tufted vetch	C. Punctata .....	Wild cherry
T. Tages, 2 .....	Trefoil	S. Clathrata .....	Medicago and Hedy-
A. Atropos .....	Potato, &c.	sarum	
S. Ligustri .....	Privet, lilac, ash, and	T. Atomaria .....	Centaurea, lotus, &c.
	guelder rose	E. Albulata .....	Rhimanthus cristi-
D. Galii .....	Fuschia, &c.	gall	
C. Nerii .....	Oleander and perry-	„ Subumbrata ...	Gentian, campanula,
	winkle	&c., fl	
„ Celerio .....	Vine	„ Blandiata .....	Eyebright
C. Elpenor, h ...	Willow-herb, vine,	„ Succentureata ...	Yarrow, mugwort, &
	fuschia, &c.	wormwood, seeds	
L. Camelina, 2 ...	Hazel, &c.	„ Helveticaria ...	Juniper
D. P nastri .....	Rumex	„ Denotata .....	Pimpinella, fl
A. Basilinea .....	Grains of wheat	C. Sparsata .....	Lysimachia vulgaris
C. Morpheus .....	Teasle, &c.	C. Gemmaria .....	Species of Polygonum
H. Pisi .....	Pteris aquilina, &c.	and groundsel	
C. Lychnitis .....	Verbascum nigrum,	L. Viretata, 2 ...	Privet
	and lychnitis	C. Silaceata .....	Willow-herb, &c.
„ Absinthii .....	Wormwood	E. Sambucalis ...	Elder, &c.
S. Illunaria, 2 ...	Plum, &c.	S. Sticticalis .....	Artemesia
P. Syringaria, h ...	Privet and lilac	A. Colonella .....	Wax in humble bees'
O. Bidentata .....	Ivy, oak, &c.	„ nests	[&c.
A. Bisetata .....	Dandelion	E. Interpunctella ...	Figs, dried insects,
B. Amataria .....	Dock and polygonum	H. Nimbella .....	Composite flowers

SEPTEMBER.

## LARVÆ.]

## SEPTEMBER.

H. Tetragonana, Under moss on beech	C. Laricella ..... Larch
A. Lundana ..... Vicia sepium, & Lathyrus pratensis	" Argentula ..... Yarrow, seeds
C. Funebrana ... In plums	" Cæspititiella, to May ..... Rush, seeds
P. Rugosana ..... Red-berried briony	C. Chærophyllelus ..... Umbelliferæ
C. Nigromaculana ..... Seed-heads of ragwort	A. Terminella ... Circæa [lutetiana
D. Marginipunctella ..... Bramble, hazel, poplar, also other larvæ	L. Bremiella, 2 ... Vicia sepium
T. Granelia ..... Corn in granaries	" Viminetorum, Osier
L. Prælatella, to May ..... Wild strawberry	" Viminella ..... Ditto
G. Malvella ..... Hollyhock	" Torminella ... Sorbus torminalis
" Nigricostella ..... Lucerne	" Lantanella ... Viburnum lantana
" Subocellea ... Marjorum	C. Laburnella ... Laburnum
A. Treitchkiella, e, 2 ..... Dogwood	" Frangulella ... Buckthorn
G. Syringella ..... Lilac, privet, &c.	N. Arcuata ... Potentilla fragariastrum
" Omisella ..... Mugwort	" Acetosæ, 2 ... Sorrel
" Phasianipennella ..... Polygonum hydrophyrum	P. Loewii ..... Erythræa centaurea & Chlora perfoliata
	" Microdactylus Hemp, agrimony

## VARIOUS TREES AND PLANTS.

H. Lupulina, r	" Illunaria	S. Menthrasti	II. Oleracea
P. Buccphala	A. Betularia	" Papyratia	" Dipacea, linnæa, &c.
D. Fascelina, h	O. Bidentata	" Lubricepeda	P. Gamma
O. Antiqua	A. Ulmata	D. Mendica	M. Typica, h
A. Tridens	E. Exiguata	M. Persicariæ	V. Maculata
" Aceris	" Castigata	" Brassicæ	A. Cineræ, r
" Psi	C. Fagella	P. Meticulosa	E. Centaureata
" Rumicis	VARIOUS PLANTS.	R. Tenebrosa	
	E. Russula, h	E. Lucipara	
	A. Caja, h	A. Herbida	

It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that at night many Larvæ may be easily found, which are wholly out of reach in the day-time. This should be borne in mind at whatever period of the year Larvæ are searched for.

C. Elpenor frequents damp situations, while its commoner congener, Porcellus, seems confined to dry places. C. Reclusa regularly appears twice a-year in confinement; but when at large, its habits do not appear so regular. L. Quercus will occasionally feed all the winter if tolerably mild. The eggs of C. Xerampelina are laid this month. They soon hatch, and the Larvæ feed only by night, on ash, though they will sometimes eat thorn and Viburnum lantana. Having attained a fair size, they hibernate, and commence feeding again in the spring, though they are of sluggish habit. When May arrives, they spin, under ground, a very neat and compact boat-like cocoon, in which they remain some time before changing to Pupæ; thus resembling X. Citrago and Aurago, which sometimes remain three months in their cocoons before changing.

A. Tridens generally appears rather earlier than Psi. B. Amatara may be found adhering to the veins of leaves. E. Absynthiata and Centaureata feed from August to October on flowers of ragwort, golden rod, A. Millefolium, E. Cannabinum, &c.; and Centaureata also feeds upon the Phimpinellæ; E. Coronata upon E. Cannabinum and Angelica; E. Assimilata from the end of August to the end of October, on the under-side of the leaves of black currant, and upon the leaves and female flowers of the hop. E. Sanbucalis may be found hiding among the corymbs of elder. L. Lantanella, which hibernates and changes to Pupa in April, is best collected in November.

SEPTEMBER.

## PUPÆ.]

## SEPTEMBER.

## SUSPENDED, OR ATTACHED TO PLANTS, &amp;c.

- P. Machaon .....On stems of Umbelliferæ in fens & marshes  
 A. Cardamines and L. Ægeria .....On grass stems, &c.

## SPUN UP, UNDER MOSS, &amp;c.

- C. Bifida, ,, Vinula.....On poplar  
 ,, Furcula, ,, Vinula.....On willow  
 D. Falcataria .....Between united beech leaves  
 ,, Unguicula ..... Ditto birch ditto  
 P. Populi.....At various trees  
 C. Ridens .....On grass, bramble, and loose oak bark

## SUBTERRANEAN.

- At Alder ..N. Dromedarius. At Ash...E. Illunaria. At Birch...L. Dictæoides.

**ELM.**

- P. Pilosaria, to Jan. D. Dodonea  
 H. Aurantiaaria ,, Chaonea  
 ,, Defoliaria T. Instabilis  
 B. Hirtaria ,, Gothica  
 A. Prodromaria ,, Stabilis  
 ,, Betularia ,, Cruda

**OAK.**

- P. Trepida ,, Munda  
 ,, Miniosa  
 P. Pilosaria

## B. Hirtaria

## A. Prodromaria

## ,, Betularia

## N. Hispidaria

**POPLAR.**

## P. Palpina, e

## L. Dictæa

## T. Populeti

## B. Hirtaria

**WILLOW.**

## P. Palpina, e

## L. Dictæa

## B. Hirtaria

SEPTEMBER.

## IMAGOS.]

## OCTOBER.

V. Atalanta	• H. Croceago	• C. Brumata	• Ferrugana
• Antiopa	• X. Ferruginea	• „ Boreata	• C. Phryganella
• „ Polychloros	• D. Templi	• O. Dilutata	T. Ferruginella
C. Nerii	• E. Latulenta	• T. Juniperata	T. Caudella
• Celerio	• M. Oxyacanthæ	• „ Coniferata	D. Propinquella
P. Plumigera	• A. Aprilina	• C. Fluviala, 2	• „ Depressella
• P. Cassinea	• P. Meticulosa	• C. Psittacata	• C. Hubnerella
O. Antiqua	• „ Emphyrea	• „ Miata	Z. Fasciapennella
N. Crassicornis	• C. Vetusta	• E. Cervinata	• „ Hepariella
• O. Lota	• „ Exoleta	• C. Spartiata	G. Stigmatella
• „ Macilenta	• L. Exigua	S. Ferrugalis	• „ Semifascia
• N. C-Nigrum	• X. Rhizolitha	E. Angustea	C. Chærophyllellus,
• „ Xanthographa	• „ Semibrunnea	E. Ficella	to April
A. Pistacina	• „ Petrificata	D. Contaminata	L. Padifoliella
• „ Litura	• H. Armigera	C. Mixtana	P. Pterodactylus
• C. Vaccinii	• P. Gamma	O. Scotana	• „ Acanthodactylus
• „ Spadicea	• H. Pennaria	• „ Scabrana	A. Polydactyla
• „ Erythrocephala	• E. Alniaria	P. Tristana	
• S. Satellitia	• H. Aurantiaria	• „ Maccana	
• D. Rubiginea	• „ Defoliaria	• „ Hastiana	

Although the cold winds and occasional frosts which now begin to visit us tell of the approach of winter, the Collector must not yet suppose the "season" closed. This is the great month for captures at Ivy, which is now in bloom; and a large number of the autumnal species are attracted to the stupefying blossoms. The most delicious "sugar" ever concocted, evidently falls far short, in gastronomic attraction, of the honey of the fascinating Ivy, which is regularly resorted to every night soon after dusk, until severe frost kills off those species which do not hibernate, or makes those that do, retire to their winter quarters. The short period required for the intoxication, or stupefaction of the Moths, is remarkable. The blossoms may be beaten or shaken into an umbrella, or clap-net, when the Moths are easily boxed. Sometimes the labours of the Collector are rewarded by the capture of the rare *D. Rubiginea*. However, if quality is not always represented at this green and ungauzy floral feast, quantity generally is, and the tyro may often date his first acquisition of duplicates from his numerous captures at Ivy. This, however, is not the only attraction to Moths. As before observed, flowers generally are much frequented by them; and during this and the previous month they may be often found at night imbibing the sweet juices from the flowers of the common stinging-nettle.

It has not been deemed necessary to mark the Imagos which hibernate, most of which are again referred to on their re-appearance in the spring.

## LARVÆ.]

## ON APPLE.

L. Clerckella  
N. Pomella  
• „ Atricollis

## ATRIPLEX, &amp;c.

E. Subnotata  
G. Næviferella  
• „ Hermannella

## BEECH.

E. Dolobraria

N. Tityrella, in the  
yellow leaves

## BIRCH.

• N. Dromedarius  
L. Dictæoides, 2  
• C. Fluctuosa, 2  
G. Proximella  
O. Betulæ  
L. Ulmifoliella  
N. Argentipedella  
• „ Betulicola

## BRAMBLE.

O. Gonostigma, h  
• O. Sambucaria, h  
C. Flagella

## CLEMATIS, &amp;c.

I. Vernaria, h  
P. Tersata  
• „ Vitalbata

## ELDER.

O. Sambucaria, h  
E. Sambucalis

## GRASSES.

O. Potatoria  
P. Leucophæa  
• A. Gemina  
• „ Unanimis,  
A. Valligera, h, r

## HAWTHORN.

D. Pudibuda  
P. Chrysorrhæa, h  
• „ Auriflua, h  
A. Tridens  
A. Prunaria



OCTOBER.

## LARVÆ.]

## OCTOBER.

A. Betularia	„ Minutata	„ Quercifoliella	<b>SALLOW.</b>
E. Exiguata	P. Hippocastanana	„ Messaniella	C. Reclusa, b
C. Fagella	O. Juncicolella	B. Ulmella	E. Exiguata, 2
L. Pomifoliella	C. Pyrrhulipenella	N. Atricapitella	S. Undulata, bc-
„ Corylifoliella		„ Ruficapitella	„ between the leaves
N. Pygmaella	<b>IVY.</b>	„ Subbimaculella	N. Salicis
„ Oxyacanthella	P. Argiulus, bur-	„ chiefly in fallen	
„ Ignobilella	rows in the un-	and very yellow	<b>TEASLE.</b>
„ Atricollis	expanded fl.	leaves	C. Morpheus
<b>HAZEL.</b>			A. Gentianana, h
O. Gonostigma, h	O. Bidentata	<b>POPLAR.</b>	full-fed in the
O. Bidentata	O. Sambucaria, h	L. Dictæa, b, 2	heads
		C. Curtula, b	E. Roseana, h, in
	<b>OAK.</b>		the heads
<b>HEATH.</b>	O. Gonostigma, h	<b>ROSE.</b>	<b>WILLOW.</b>
A. Porphyrea, h	O. Bidentata		C. Reclusa, b
N. Neglecta	B. Rhomboidaria	T. Angusticolella, h	C. Ligniperda, in
A. Myrtilli	T. Complanella, h	N. Anomalella	the wood
E. Nanata	L. Lautella	„ Angufasciella	

E. Blandina	.....Moorland poa, and	„ Helveticaria	.....Juniper
	meadow grass	„ Assimilata	.....Black currant & hop
T. Tipuliforme	... Currant, in the stems	C. Suffumata	.....Ragwort
Z. Æsculi	.....In wood of elm, horse	M. Galiata	.....Bedstraw, &c.
	chestnut, pear, apple	B. Lupulina	.....In hop stems
	&c.	E. Sambucalis	.....Convulvulus, &c.
C. Ligniperda	...In wood of ash, &c.	P. Forficulis, 2	...Cabbage, horse-
C. Cubicularis	...Chickweed		radish, &c.
H. Pisi	.....Brake fern	E. Interpunctella	Figs, dried insects, &c
H. Hispida	.....Plantain, grass, &c.	H. Nimbella	.....Composite flowers
A. Prunaria	.....Plum, &c.	M. Cribrum	.....In thistle stems
A. Scutulata	.....Pimpinella saxifra-	M. Ceratoniac	.....Chesnuts, &c.
	ga, fl.	N. Abietella	.....In fir cones & rotten
A. Plagiata, h, 2	St. John's wort		firs
S. Clathrata	.....Medicago and He-	C. Phragmitellus	Reed
	dysarum	E. Regiana	.....Under birch and
M. Euphorbiata	Spurge		sycamore bark
A. Strigillaria	.....Broom	E. Angustana, to	In the heads of plan-
L. Olivaria	.....Galium	April	tago
E. Succenturiata	Seeds of yarrow and	E. Germarana	...In hips of rose
	wormwood	I. Muscalella, to	
„ Absynthiata	...Ragwort, yarrow,	Feb. ....	Fallen leaves
	golden rod, ground-	„ Oehlmanniella,	
	sel, &c.	ditto	.....Ditto
„ Denotata	.....Pimpinella saxifraga	A. Deggerella, to	
„ Expallidata	...Golden rod	March	.....Wood anemone
„ Centaureata	...Ragwort, Pimpinella,	H. Viginipuncta-	
	yellow, golden rod, &c.	tus	.....Sedum telephium

OCTOBER.

## LARVÆ.]

## OCTOBER.

A. Bipunctella ... Viper's bugloss	C. Solitariella ... Greater stitchwort
„ Decemguttella Lithospermum	„ Binotapennel-
G. Malvella ..... In seeds of hollyhock	la, to May ... In stems of salicornia
„ Bifractella ... Conyza squarrosa,	„ Discordella, h Lotus corniculatus
and fleabane	„ Argentula ..... Yarrow, seeds
„ Brizella ..... Flower stems of thrift	„ Albitarsella ... Ground ivy
„ Inopella, query } Flower heads of	„ Virgaurea ... Golden rod, seeds
Paupella, 2 } fleabane	„ Annulatella ... Chenopodium and
„ Subocella ..... Marjorum	Atriplex, seeds
P. Lappella, to	A. Æratella ..... Knot grass, in galls
Feb. .... In seeds of burdock	L. Clerckella ..... Cherry, &c
„ Metzneriella, Below the seeds of	N. Viscerella ..... Elm
to Feb. knapweed	„ Catharticella. Buckthorn
„ Carlinella, do. Ditto of Carlina vul-	„ Septembrella. Hypericum
garis	„ Argyropeza ... Aspen
CE. Flavimacu- Seeds of Angelica	„ Myrtillella ... Bilberry
ella sylvestris	„ Floslactella ... Nut and hornbeam
A. Treitschkiella Dogwood	„ Marginicollella Elm
G. Auroguttella ... Hypericum	„ Microtheriella Nut and hornbeam
O. Avellanella ..... Nut	P. Loewii ..... Erythraea centaurea
T. Granella ..... Corn in granaries	Microdactylus ... Hemp agrimony, in
G. Cerealella, h... Ditto	the stems

## VARIOUS PLANTS.

A. Tridens

„ Psi

R. Tenebrosa

H. Suasa

N. Plecta

P. Meticulosa

H. Oleracea

The remarks under last month, respecting hibernating Larvæ, apply equally to this. A. Scutulata hibernates, and in April begins feeding again on flowers of Anthriscus, and is full-fed at the end of the month.

## PUPÆ.]

## OCTOBER :

(AND THROUGH THE WINTER AND SPRING.)

## SUSPENDED, OR ATTACHED TO PLANTS, &amp;c.

P. Machaon .....	On stems of Umbelliferae in fens and marshes
P. Brassicae, Rapæ, & Napi	On palings, walls, &c., of gardens
A. Cardamines .....	On grass stems, &c.
L. Ægeria .....	Ditto

## SPUN UP, UNDER MOSS, &amp;c.

On Alder .....	C. Bicupis, on the trunk; O. Bidentata; Y. Impluviata
„ Ash .....	A. Ligustri, A. Triplasia, „ Urticæ, E. Innotata

OCTOBER.

## PUPÆ.]

## OCTOBER.

- „ Beech ..... D. Coryli, E. Dolobrararia, T. Consonaria, H. Nemoralis, r  
 „ Fir ..... L. Rubricollis, O. Bidentata  
 „ Hawthorn ..... E. Exiguata, „ Castigata, „ Dodoneata, „ Vulgata  
 „ Oak ..... A. Aceris, E. Dolobrararia, T. Laricaria, E. Abbr-  
 viata, „ Dodoneata  
 „ Poplars ..... C. Bifida; „, Vinula, near the root; C. Curtula, e,  
 between the dead leaves; A. Megacephala; C. Or,  
 and „, Ocularis, among dead leaves, or between  
 the leaves, not later than the first week in the  
 month.  
 „ Sycamore ..... E. Regiana  
 „ Willow ..... C. Furcula, and Vinula, on the trunks; C. Re-  
 clusa, e, between the leaves; A. Megacephala,  
 under loose bark  
 „ or near Heaths ..... H. Pisi, „, Thalassina

AT ROOTS OF VARIOUS TREES.—L. Camelina, „, Cucullina, P. Menthrastris,  
 „, Lubricipeda, D. Mendica, under moss on trees bordering ditches; O. Pudi-  
 bunda, A. Psi, „, Tridens, M. Persicaria, O. Bidentata, E. Vulgata, under  
 moss on rotting trunks; and many other species.

AMONG FALLEN LEAVES.—Oak—L. Roboris, Hortella, Amyotella, Lau-  
 tella, Quercifoliella, Hegeciella, Cramerella. Beech—Faginella. Hornbeam  
 —L. Carpinicolella, Tenella

## SUBTERRANEAN.

- At Alder ..... N. Dromedarius, A. Alni,  
 „ Ash ..... S. Ligustri, B. Hirtaria  
 „ Beech ..... T. Consonaria  
 „ Elm ..... S. Tiliæ; P. Cassinea, b, deep; E. Lanestris, s,  
 on the surface of the ground; A. Putris, A. Betu-  
 laria, P. Pilosaria, H. Ruptaria, A. Æscularia,  
 C. Brumata  
 „ Hawthorn ..... E. Lanestris, on the surface, among dry leaves, &c.  
 „ Lime ..... S. Tiliæ, H. Ruptaria  
 „ Oak ..... D. Dodonea, very tender; „, Chaonia; P. Trepida,  
 P. Cassinea, b, deep; T. Munda, A. Æscularia  
 „ Poplars ..... S. Populi, N. Ziczac, P. Palpina, under sods and  
 loose bark; L. Dictæa, under sods; T. Populeti,  
 deep  
 „ Willow ..... S. Ocellatus; P. Palpina; L. Dictæa, under sods,  
 T. Gracilis

VARIOUS TREES.—P. Bucephala, A. Putris, N. Plecta, T. Stabilis, Instabilis,  
 Gothica, Cruda, A. Prodrumaria, „, Betularia, B. Hirtaria, H. Progemmaria,  
 with many other species.

OCTOBER.

## IMAGOS.]

## NOVEMBER.

P. Plumigera	H. Croceago	C. Brumata	L. Trifascella
P. Populi, c	D. Templi	O. Scabrana	L. Clerckella, to
C. Vaccinii	M. Oxyacanthæ	P. Tristana	April
„ Spadicea	H. Pennaria	E. Gelatella	D. Pimpinellæ
S. Satellitia	H. Aurantiaria	C. Phryganella	
D. Rubiginea	„ Defoliaria	L. Messaniella	

## LARVÆ.]

H. Hispida	.....Grasses plantain, &c.	C. Viticella	.....Vaccinium vitis-idaea
N. Xanthographa	Grass, h	„ Albitarcella	...Ground ivy and
O. Sambucaria, h	Oak, elder, bramble,		marjoram
	ivy, &c.	C. Linneella, h	...Under bark of lime
E. Subnotata	...Chenopodium		trees
T. Verhuelletella, h	Flowers of wall rue	E. Gangabella, h	Dactylis glomerata
	and hart's tongue	„ Tieniatella, h	Brachypodium syl-
G. Inopella	... } Flower-heads of		vaticum
(Paupella, 2 ? )	fleabane	T. Marginea, h	...Bramble
„ Subocellea	...Marjorum	N. Pomella	.....Apple

## IMAGOS.]

## DECEMBER.

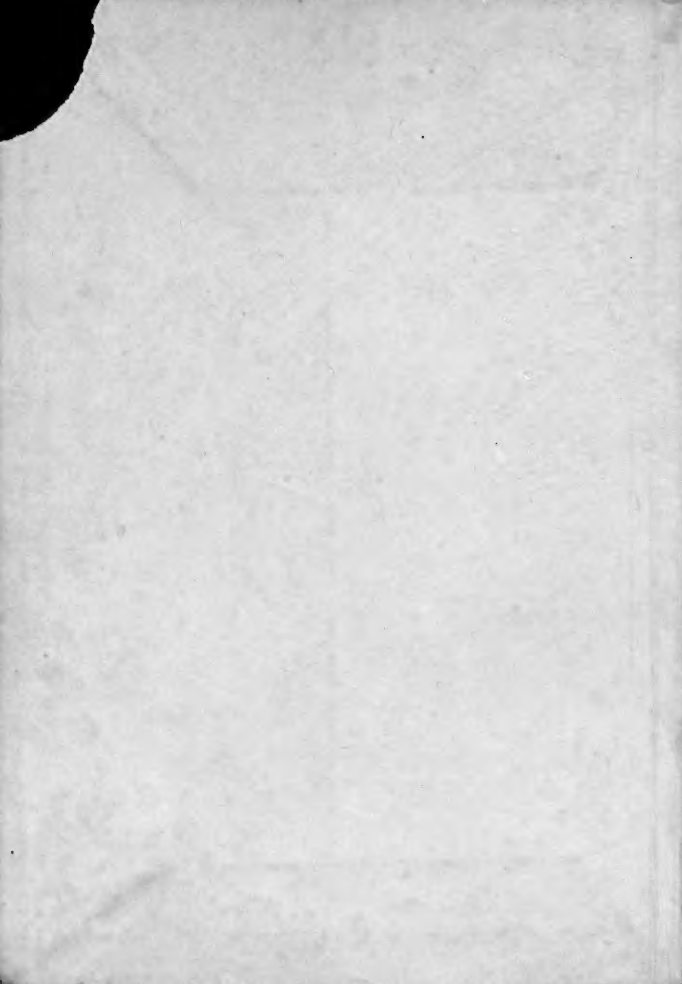
P. Populi	H. Defoliaria	N. Septembrella
P. Cassinea	C. Brumata	L. Trifasciella
X. Rhizolitha	O. Dilutata	E. Gelatella
H. Pennaria		

## LARVÆ.]

G. Affinis, to Apr.	Moss on old walls	E. Rufocinerea,
D. Sulphurella,	to March	.....In Holcus mollis
	to March	.....Decayed wood



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